The Bombay Gazette,

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Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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9th April 1862.

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9th April 1862.

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Bombay, 9th April 1862.

NOTICE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1862.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Mr. Manoel De Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, to be granted to Antenio Domingos De Souza, Francisco, Fernandes, and Lgnatio Francisco De Souza, the Executors mentioned in the said Will.

Dated this seventh day of April 1862.

BICKERSTETH & CLEVLAND,
Applicant's Proctors.

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5th April 1862.

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HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots		14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf	do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.		13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes		9 ,, ,,

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JOHN GILLON & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES, &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs. 1 per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams.—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

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AN ELEGANT ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTING BOOK to match, Magenta Morocco, blind tooled ..... Rs.	45
THE SAME, Emerald green Morocco, tooled in gold	50
THE SAME, Sage Morocco, tooled in ultramarine and gold	50
ALBUMS, large 4to, very elegantly tooled in ultramarine and gold, green Morocco	85
DITTO Ditto buff Morocco	85
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LADY'S DRESSING CASES, 11 and 12 inches beautifully polished Coramandel wood, completely fitted with plated and cut glass furniture, ... Rs. 100 and	115
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ALLEN'S UNRIVALLED TRAVELLING DESKS, beautifully furnished and completely fitted with writing materials and having protecting leather cover, 2 sizes ..... Rs. 115 and	125
DE LA RUE'S STUDENT'S TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, letter size, Russia leather fitted	32
THE SAME, note size	18
SMALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS	9
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM crimson Morocco gilt leaves, bars and fastenings, and containing the following Historical Portraits	35
Madame La Valliere, Comtesse Dubarry, Madame de Montespan, Duchesse de Chateauroux, Duchesse de Maine, Madame de Maintenon, Duchesse de Angouleme, Princesse de Lamballe Jeanne d'Arc, Marian de l'Orme, Elizabeth d'Autriche, Diane de Poitiers, Gabrielle d'Istsce.	
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM, crimson Morrocco, gilt rims, leaves and clasps and containing the following Portraits	34
Prince Albert (robed), Louis Napoleon Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Clarendon, Lord Cowley, The Earl of Zetland, Lord Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. D'Israeli, Count de Morny, Duke de Malakoff.	
TABLE INKSTANDS, double glasses, bronze hinged caps ..... Rs. 20, 25, 28	32
TABLE INKSTANDS, single large Ink with gilt or bronzed knees and hinges, ... Rs. 16, 18	28
LADY'S CUTLERY CASE, 3 Scissors, Knife, Pencil Case, Tweezers, stilletto, button hook, corkscrew, crochet hook and receptacle for sundries	32
DITTO, containing crocket hook, knitting needles, needles, file, corkscrew, button hook, and thimble, receptacle for sundries	12
DITTO, a small case containing scissors, knife, bodkin, pencil case, and thimble	12
LADY'S COMPANIONS, in ivory, with silver gilt fitting ..... Rs. 65, 75	85

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JUST RECEIVED.—Handbook to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency, &c. By J. T. Wheeler, &c.—Price Rs. 5.

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W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ⅛ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

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NOTICE.

THE Collector of Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or of any portion of the Government Waste Land to the East of the Breach Candy Vellard, exclusive of the portion reserved for roads, &c.

W. D. OILY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th April 1862.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned Framjee Cowasjee do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons still continues to be conducted by me, and that the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker in relation thereto.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord Canning, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.
Rajah Suttochurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthallah.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Baboo Heralall Seal.
John Cochrane, Esq.
J. H. Cowie, Esq.
H. Sandeman, Esq.
J. H. Harvey, Esq.
J. Graham, Esq.
C. Pifford, Esq.
Baboo Degamber Mitter.
Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter.
Baboo Kissoreechunder Mitter.
Baboo Horree Mohun Sein.
A. R. Young, Esq.
Hon'ble A. Eden.
Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Maneckjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Moonshee Ameer Ali.
Moloobee Abdool Luteif.
Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.

The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee

Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Important Historical Works.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By James Augustus St. John. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. Rs. 20.

"Two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research industry, and learning of the author. The story of the Four Conquests has never been narrated more lucidly or less drily. Mr. St. John has done his work well and honesty."—*Athenæum.*

"The familiar story is worth reading again in Mr. St. John's vigorous and precise style."—*Examiner.*

THE HIS STORY OF MODERN EUROPE, from the fall of Constantinople, A. D. 1453 to the War in the Crimea 1857. By T. H. Dyer, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Rs. 22-8.

"The best summary of the period extant."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate Street, COLLARD AND COLLARD's PIANO FORTES.—The undersigned have the utmost gratification in announcing the safe arrival per *Morayshire*, of a few of the above Instruments. They consist of.

SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6¾ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
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N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
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Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
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Water lined Overland Post and Note.
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Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
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N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

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Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
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Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
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And other articles too numerous to mention.

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CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Cordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

⁂ This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

Bombay Gazette Office.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

NOTICE.—For SATURDAY NEXT, the 12th April 1862, is preparing a first-rate bill of fare for the benefit of little Tommy, the big Clown, who is going to astonish one and all and invites one and all to come and see him.

P. S.—2,000 persons wanted for the occasion.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with discriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle.* Price 12 annas a Pound to mee speedy sale. Apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co.,—Terms Cash.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY,	Green Seal	Rs. 22	per dozen.
Do.	Red Seal	,, 24	,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADERIA, very old		.	. 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		.	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do.	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		.	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	. 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica		,,	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		,,	
Do. ...Hollands in cases		,,	
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue o ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons.* The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT POONA.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN received by Henry P. Cassidy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to require in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

Bombay, 14th January 1862.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES. Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA,
Forbes Street.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
Dr. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
Dr. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions, and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Househopld Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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1st sort.—	79 feet long by	3 broad	Rs.	19½
2nd sort.—	150½ ,,	3 ,,	,,	28½
	165 ,,	3 ,,	,,	31
	160½ ,,	3 ,,	,,	30
	84 ,,	3 ,,	,,	15½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL
Received ex "Cleadon,"

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

⁂ Price Lists supplied on application.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 2[illegible]th August 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 9th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 459 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 440 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 120 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	91½
,, Loan 1842-43	91½
,, Loan 1854-55	91½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	102½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108½ to ¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205.
Bar Silver	,, 106⅜
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
,, April loading £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, May loading ... no offers.
,, American tonnage £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ... £3 0s. 0d.
time ... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ... £2 10s. 0d.
To China ... no offers.
To Clyde ... no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 7th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	208 to 209
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	198 to 199
New Oomrawuttee	,,	185 to 199
New Compta	,,	190 to 192
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	254 to 255
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	181 to 182
New Veraval	,,	181 to 182
Khandeish	,,	170 to 172
New Poratchee	,,	182 to 183
New Acote	,,	200 to 202
New Manglore	,,	182 to 183
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	207 to 208
Dhollerah and Bhownugger (Do.)	,,	190 to 191
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,,	None.
Veravole (Do.)	,,	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	248 to 249
Mangalore	,,	180 to 181
Poratchee	,,	182 to 183
Compta	,,	182 to 183
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	5-13 to 5-13-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5-10 to 5-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 34 to 35
Nigger	,,	24 to 25

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, March 29.*)

There is little or no change to report in our Oil Market, and we give the quotation as Rs. 91 at 91½; at the former rate contracts for 300 to 350 Candies are reported, with time for delivery.

In other produce there is material change to notice. Our advices from Tinnevelly are to the 22nd instant. In old Cotton nothing further is likely to be done as the crop has been all engaged. The coming season's crop is reported to be the largest ever produced in Tinnevelly and for which contracts have been made to the extent of 1300 Candies during the week at Co.'s Rs. 109½ at which rate there are still buyers, but the sellers seem unwilling to make further contracts in the expectation of the price rising. Total contracts to date now reach about Candies 11,000 and the crops is estimated to produce between 70,000 and 80,000 Candies.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight ... Rs. 1 0 0 per cent.
3 days' sight ... ,, 1 2 0 ,,
16 days' sight ... ,, 1 8 0 ,,
Madras, sight ... ,, 1 0 0 ,,
3 days' sight ... ,, 1 2 0 ,,
16 days' sight ... ,, 1 8 0 ,,
Colombo, sight ... }
3 days' sight } Nominal.
16 days' sight }

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
,, 3 months' sight ... 2s.
,, 2 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, On demand ... }
On Scotland ... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland ... }
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. ... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 Do. ... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On demand ... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Accounts under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, On demand ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ... } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
on demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. ... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 7	Gazelle	Nacoda	Zanzibar 22 Nov.
	Holyrood	Deane	Moulmain 1 Mar.
8	Armenian (s)	McLavish	Hongkong 25 Feb.
	Istamboul	Dewchar	London 4 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 8	Teconderago	Sloughton	New York.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Gazelle*, form Zanzibar.—Eight natives.

Per ship *Holyrood*, from Moulmain.—Mr. and Mrs. Grattan and two natives.

Per steamer *Armenian*, from Hongkong, &c.—Ten natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Teconderago*, to New York.—Captain, Mrs. and Miss Eldrige; Mrs. and Miss Valentine; Mr. Wood; and W. Johnson, Seaman.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—150 natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Hanover*, J. Piening, bound to Falmouth, obtained her Port clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—454 packages Sappaca, 101 boxes Cassia, 10 chests Vermilion, 247 chests Silk, 6 boxes Tin Leaves, 6 boxes Brass Leaves, 14 chests Papers, 2,438 packages Sugar, 86 bundles Old Copper, 188½ boxes Tea, 30 boxes Glass Beads, 33 boxes Gold, 6 chests Glass Bangles, 113 packages Treasures, 7 chests Nutmegs, 13 chests Mace, 1 box Sovereigns, 32 chests Piece Goods, 100 bags Caligam, 8 packages Cheroots, 1 package Merchandise, 71 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 8th April 1862.

For London.

Cleadon.—11 casks Aloes Secotra, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., Vithuldass Goculdass; 102 packages Cloves, 122 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., Morarjee Ludha.

For Liverpool.

Bosphorus.—50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Wallace and Co.; 70 bales Wool, 227¼ cwt., Poonja Velljee.

Bencoolen.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Nagasaki.—75 bales Cotton, 243¾ cwt., J. Moore.

Brunelle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Luckmidass Goculdass.

Beloochee.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy.

Tomogonops.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Africa.—1,500 bundles Linseed, 750 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

North.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 180 bundles Hemp, 199 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Cameronian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—10 casks Indigo, 20 I. maunds, 26 bales Gunny bags, 6,500 bags, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For Whampoa.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—325 bundles Sharkfins, 99½ cwt., Savoo Khacky.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jayseeram Kessooram; 1 chest M. Opium, 139 lbs., Ruttonjee Eduljee; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Neesy and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.		
400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry		
676	Burlington, Howes	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
1106	Caduceus, Cass		
668	Celuta, Hayes	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers		
710	Coleroon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.		Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow		Dec. 23
955	Defiance, Galloway	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1154	Forest Rights, Guester	Grey & Co.	Dec. 14
696	Granville, Laker		Feb. 20
1342	Istamboul, Deuchar	Forbes & Co.	Dec. 4
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claproth		
763	Nile, Varley		
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
540	Southern Belle, Benson	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster	Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry		
579	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
688	Winterthur, Seavey		
	FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.		
726	John Vanner, Moore		
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.		
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1970	Asia, Brough		Dec. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
244	Camperdown, Cameron	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 21
1119	Contest, Jennings		
1553	Daylight, Smith		
848	Dalkeith, Sevan		
854	Dora, Banks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey		
617	Euphrates, Macpherson	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 4
1328	Hahneman, Denman		Feb. 17
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths	Bates & Co.	Feb. 11
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 4
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward		Nov. 29
1210	Levant, Ferran		Dec. 23
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted)	Jan. 23
1101	Norah Greane, Bake	E. Bates & Co.	
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		Dec. 2
1107	Negotiator, Hawkins		
1233	Norwood, Finlay		
1069	Oriental, Ballard	Coupland & Co.	
955	Preston, Moffett		Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bustin		Nov. 1
791	Robina	Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel		
	Sarah Sands, Ellison	E. Bates & Co.	
1083	Sam Mendel, Ellwood	Coupland & Co.	
718	Sharp	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 28
738	Tornado H. Amy	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
1742	Victoria, Sanderson		
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey		Feb. 18
1339	Wasp, [illegible]		
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.		
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers		
850	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		Feb. 17
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1059	Charles, Pollybank		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.		
1003	Azaline, Manson		Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney		Feb. 3
	FROM CARDIFF.		
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hanson		Nov. 12
	FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.		
929	Missouri, Calhoun		Feb. 10
	FROM HULL.		
654	Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky)	W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
	FROM SUNDERLAND.		
885	Alarm	Coupland & Co.	
530	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.		
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
996	Pericles, Ferguson	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Dec. 7
	FROM GOTHENBURG.		
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis	Peel, Cassels & Co. (left Cape	Feb. —)
	FROM PORT GLASGOW.		
1187	Portland, Thomas		
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1035	Charles		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM MELBOURNE.		
1305	Zoboah	Coupland & Co.	
	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		
789	Anne Mary, Jessyman	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8
	FROM ADEN.		
644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.		
650	Arratoon Apcar		
300	Asteroid.		
400	Bengal Merchant		Jan. 31
600	Boyne		
490	Duc de Brabant		
1500	Edeth Byrne	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
400	Faezel Bany		Feb. 8
400	Fort William		
350	Futtay Shaw Allum		
300	Futtay Salam		
200	Futtel Currim		
590	Grabe Borse		Feb. 2
670	Gem of the Ocean, William		
300	Hamoody		
800	Lady Canning		Jan. 29
800	Mary Ann		
1160	Melecite	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
704	Poictiers, Howard	Brice & Co.	
800	Regina		
320	Roumany		
300	Shew Shaw, Gellham		
450	Solomon Shah		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.		
830	Thames, Latham	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.		
1178	Asa Eldridge, Colman	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1059	Albion	S. Burstall & Co.	Feb. 3
1068	Arabian, Marshall		Feb. 20
1106	Electric, Underwood		Jan. 29
2377	Morning Light, Gillies	Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 14
856	Perekop, Pope		
1044	Queen of India, McGarry	Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 3
1509	Royal Saxon, Brown		Feb. 8
802	Themis, Rodgers		Feb. 14
1305	Zoboah, Morrison		

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

6th April.—Lieut. G. Chrystie, 3rd M. European Regt., on leave, from Jaulnah.

Do.—Lieut. E. Stoddart, 3rd M. European Regt., on leave, from Jaulnah.

7th Do.—Assistant Surgeon E. Cressigrig, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Rutnagherry.

8th Do.—Brevet Major E. A. Hardy, 4th Scinde Horse, on leave, from Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 8th April 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will reassemble tomorrow at half-past 6 A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. The Board, of which Captain Peyton, 23rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th April 1862.

Major General Sir T. C. Van Straubenzee, K. C. B. appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army in G. G. O. No. 235 of the 2nd instant, is posted to the Northern Division.

Consequent on the appointment of Major General Sir T. C. Van Straubenzee to the Command of the Northern Division of the Army, Brigadier General T. Williams, C. B., will revert to the Command of the Deesa Brigade, and Acting Brigadier A. T. Heyland C. B. to Regimental duty.

Captain J. Blair, W. C. 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed to act as 2nd in command of that Corps from the date of his joining the Squadron stationed at Rajcote.

The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for Staff Employ:

Major McGregor 2nd Regt S. M Horse.
Lieut. D. G. Pitcher 3rd Regt S. M. Horse.

Ensign H. B. Hill attached to the 4th (King's Own) Regt. of Foot is transferred to do duty with the 3rd Regiment N. I., and directed to join.

Private Smith of the unattached List, employed in the Garrier's Band is remanded to the 103rd Foot.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 28th February.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, March 1.*)

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards — Knightsbridge.
2nd—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd—Cawnpore, Canterbury
3rd—Mhow, Canterbury
4th—Dublin
5th—Norwich
6th—Exeter
7th—Sealkote, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Birmingham
2nd—Piershill
3rd Hussars—Newbridge
4th—Cahir
5th Lancers—Hounslow
6th Dragoons—Ahmednugger, Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa, Maidstone
8th Hussars—Meerut, Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—York
11th—Dublin
12th Lancers—Aldershot
13th Hussars—Manchester
14th Hussars—Dundalk
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—Aldershot
17th—Secunderabad; Maidst.
18th Hussars—Brighton
Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters—Woolwich
Horse Brigade—Woolwich
1st Brigade—Gibraltar
2nd—Dover
3rd—Malta
4th—Aldershot
5th—Plymouth
6th—Portsmouth
7th—Montreal
8th—Dublin
9th—Shorncliff
10th—Halifax
11th—Bengal
12th—Mauritius
13th—Woolwich
14th—Bengal
15th—Woolwich
Depôt, Woolwich
Coast Brigade, Head-Quarters—Woolwich
Royal Engineers, Head-Quarters—Chatham
A Troop, R. E. Train—Alders.
1st Company—Devonport
2nd—Kensington
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Dover
5th—N. America
6th—New Zealand
7th—Halifax, N. S.
8th—China
9th—Woolwich
10th—China
11th—Mauritius
12th—Cape
13th—Edinburgh (survey)
14th—London (survey)
15th—Curragh
16th—Dublin (survey)
17th—Kensington
18th—N. America
19th—Glasgow (survey)
20th—Swan River
21st—Mauritius
22nd—Chatham
23rd—Shorncliff
24th—Aldershot
25th—Cape
26th—Chatham
27th—Gibraltar
28th—Malta
29th—Corfu
30th—Corfu
31st—Malta
32nd—St. Helena
33rd—Gibraltar
34th—Bermuda
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
Military Train, 1st bat. N. America
2nd bat.—Woolwich
3rd bat.—N. America
4th bat.—Aldershot
5th bat.—Woolwich
6th bat.—Curragh.
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Montreal; 2nd bat.—St. George's Barracks; 3rd bat.—Portman Street
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Dublin; 2nd bat.—Wellington Bars.
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Windsor; 2nd bat.—Montreal
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Secunderabad, Colchester; 2nd bat. Manchester, Colchester
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot, Walmer; 2nd bat.—Malta, Walmer
3rd Foot, 1st bat.—The Tower, Limerick; 2nd bat.—Malta, Limerick
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Kurrachee, Chatham; 2nd bat.—Corfu, Chatham
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Portsmouth, Colchester; 2nd bat.—Mauritius, Colchester
6th Foot, 1st bat.—On passage home, Colchester; 2nd bat.—Gibraltar, Colchester
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Peshawur, Walmer; 2nd bat.—Gibraltar, Walmer
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot, Templemore; 2nd bat.—Gibraltar, Templemore
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Corfu, Limerick; 2nd bat.—Corfu, Limerick
10th Foot, 1st bat.—Shorncliff, Preston; 2nd bat.—The Cape, Preston
11th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin, Fermoy; 2nd bat.—Cape, Fermoy
12th Foot, 1st bat.—New Zealand, Chatham; 2nd bat.—Cork, Chatham
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Gwalior; Fermoy; 2nd bat.—Cape, Fermoy
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Jamaica, Fermoy; 2nd batta.—New Zealand, Fermoy
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Plymouth, Pembroke; 2nd bat.—Malta, Pembroke
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Canada, Templemore; 2nd bat.—Halifax, Templemore
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Quebec, Limerick; 2nd bat.—Halifax, Limerick
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Secunderabad, Buttevant; 2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Buttevant
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Meean Meer, Chatham; 2nd bat.—Dublin, Chatham
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Gorruckpore, Chatham; 2nd bat.—Aldershot; Chatham
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Babdoes, Birr; 2nd bat.—Shorncliff; Birr
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Malta, Parkhurst; 2nd bat.—Malta, Parkhurst
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad Walmer; 2nd bat.—Malta, Walmer
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Portsmouth, Cork; 2nd bat.—Mauritius, Cork
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar, Athlone; 2nd bat.—Shorncliff, Athlone
26th Foot—Edinburgh, Belfast
27th—Gwalior, Cork
28th—Nusseerabad, Fermoy
29th—Aldershot, Preston
30th—Canada, Parkhurst
31st—China, Chatham
32nd—Plymouth, Preston
33rd—Bombay, Fermoy
34th—Fyzabad, Colchester
35th—Agra, Chatham
36th—Kilkenny, Athlone
37th—Plymouth, Pembroke
38th—Dinapore, Colchester
39th—Burmuda, Templemore
40th—Melbourne, Birr
41st—Sheffield, Preston
42nd—Dugshai, Stirling
43rd—Calcutta, Chatham
44th—Belgaum, Colchester
45th—Dublin, Parkhurst
46th—Cawnpore, Buttevant
47th—Canada, Athlone
48th—Seetapore, Cork
49th—Portsmouth, Belfast
50th—Ceylon, Parkhurst
51st—Rawul Pindee, Chatham
52nd—Jhansi, Chatham
53rd—Aldershot, Chichester
54th—Roorkee, Colchester
55th—Jersey, Preston
56th—Deesa, Colchester
57th—New Zealand, Cork
58th—Curragh, Birr
59th—Dover, Chichester
60th—1st bat.—Aldershot, Winchester; 2nd bat.—Portsmouth, Winchester; 3rd bat.—Tonghoo; Winchester; 4th bat.—Quebec, Winchester.
61st Foot—Aldershot, Pembroke
62nd—Canada, Belfast
63rd—Halifax, Belfast
64th—Dover, Canterbury
65th—New Zealand, Birr
66th—Cannanore, Colchester
67th—China, Athlone
68th—Rangoon, Fermoy
69th—Madras, Fermoy
70th—New Zealand, Canterbury
71st—Sealkote Stirling
72nd—Mhow, Aberdeen
73rd—Plymouth, Chichester
74th—Bellary, Aberdeen
75th—Calcutta (ordered home), Chatham
76th—Glasgow, Belfast
77th—Benares, Chatham
78th—Aldershot, Aberdeen
79th—Ferozepore, Stirling
80th—Saugor, Buttevant
81st—Umballa, Chatham
82nd—Delhi, Canterbury
83rd—Belgaum (ordered home) Chatham.
84th—Aldershot, Pembroke
85th—Cape, Pembroke
86th—Dublin, Templemore
87th—Dublin, Buttevant
88th—Shahjehanpore, Colchester
89th—Umballa, Fermoy
90th—Allahabad, Canterbury
91st—Tonghoo, Chatham
92nd—Benares, Stirling
93rd—Peshawur, Aberdeen
94th—Jullundur, Chatham
95th—Poona, Fermoy
96th—N. America, Chichester
97th—Jubbulpore, Colchester
98th—Rawul Pindee, Canterbury
99th—China, Cork
100th—Gibraltar, Parkhurst
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—N. America, Winchester; 2nd bat.—Meerut, Winchester; 3rd bat.—Bareilly, Winchester; 4th bat.—Malta, Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Barbadoes.
2nd—Bahamas
3rd—Jamaica
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape, Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can any of your numerous readers, learned or unlearned, answer the following Latin Enigmas? The translations accompany.

THE BONONIAN ÆNIGMA,

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

Nec vir, nec mulier, nec androgyna,
Nec puella, nec juvenis, nec anus,
Nec casta, nec meretrix, nec pudica,
Sed omnia!
Sublata neque fame, neque ferro, neque
Veneno, sed omnibus!
Nec cœlo, nec terris, nec aquis,
Sed ubique jacet!

TRANSLATED.

Nor male nor female, nor hermaphrodite,
Nor virgin, woman young or old,
Nor chaste nor harlot, modest hight.
But all of them, you're told—
Not killed by poison, famine, sword,
But each one had its share.
Not in heaven, earth, or water broad.
It lies but everywhere!

LUCIUS AGATAO PRISCUS.

Nec maritus, nec amator, nec necessarius,
Neque mœrens, neque gaudens, neque flens,
Hanc
Neque molem, neque pyramidem, neque sepulcrum,
Sed omnia.
Scit et nescit cui posuerit,
Hoc est sepulcrum certè, cadaver
Non habens, sed cadaver idem,
Est et sepulcrum!

TRANSLATED.

No husband, lover, kinsman, friend,
Rejoicing, sorrowing at life's end,
Knows or knows not, for whom is placed
This—What? This pyramid, so raised and graced,
This grave, this sepulchre? 'Tis neither.
'Tis neither—but 'tis all and each together
Without a body I aver
This is in truth a sepulchre;
But notwithstanding, I proclaim
Both corpse and sepulchre the same?

I came across them in an old number of the *Critic*, the Editor of which confesses that they "fairly puzzled" him. I commend them to the ingenuity of your readers in the hope that *they* may prove more fortunate in the elucidation thereof than the Editor of the *Critic* and

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

8th April.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

SIR,—On perusing the *Summachar Durpun* of Saturday last, I perceived in it an able correspondence headed as above, in which the writer has given the whole history of the abovenamed Mills, from the date of their origin up to the present moment, and as I think him to be quite correct in all his comments on the management of the said Company, I trust that the few observations I am about to make will not be thought out of place.

This Company is the only one at present in Bombay which may be said to be in the best working order both in its Spinning and Weaving branches. At the very enormous rates of Cotton, with proportionally smaller rates for yarn and piece goods, this Mill, as a matter of course, could not return a very high dividend; but at the same time it is quite apparent that there is no loss whatever, nay there is a pretty good amount of profit; moreover at this time the dividend is to be declared on the original five hundred shares only, therefore, it is quite certain and unquestionable that whatever profit there may be it must be declared for the said original five hundred shares as a whole. Once its premium rose to Rs. 2,300 per Share, which is very nearly what the share itself is worth. This high rate of premium was particularly made by those most concerned for the purpose of getting rid of the Shares they had in toto, by exaggerating the use and value of the said Mill. In order to have the belief confirmed certain natives bought one share at this rate of premium in open market, and sold twenty through subordinate hands privately. When they had got off their shares, they circulated quite contrary information and brought down the market to Rs. 900; at that rate they bought in again; after which they declared a dividend which immediately raised the premium to Rs. 1800; and then again they parted with their shares—a living proof of which is that the wife of one of the director's sold her share to a friend of mine on the 15th of August 1861 at the enormous rate of Rs. 1525 premium. This confidently proves that the directors make the worst use of the knowledge they previously have in virtue of their office; and that they use such subordinate hands as these to obtain the benefit without prejudicing their official connection with the Company. Feeling confident that the shareholders are either ignorant of their rights, or if aware of them have not the spirit to demand them, they now even set aside the principal clauses of the Deed of Copartnership. The fifteenth clause distinctly states that an annual general meeting shall be held between the first and tenth day of January; and now some four months have elapsed and still there is nothing to be heard of the said annual meeting, because the accounts are not yet made up, even when there is a secretary drawing a high salary and other half a dozen men employed under him; while the other mills have secretaries with a less number of men under them, who draw small salaries and who yearly render their accounts before the end of January to the satisfaction of the shareholders.

Now the market of these shares has fallen, and their premium is merely Rs. 400: the cause is, that those concerned have again circulated the rumour that there will be no dividend this time which has frightened the mortgagees, who in most cases are the managers themselves; then there is no alternative for the mortgagers but to sell at any rate however low, and this has brought down the market without any other tangible cause. Now it is said that the managers are again buying these shares in this declining market; and their premium is sure to rise again within a month or two.

This is not the first time that they have been successful in these machinations; but it is the third time, and in it too they are successful.

I have never seen in any of the yearly meetings of late any of the directors retiring, as is strictly enjoined in the 33rd clause of the Deed. Clause 17 provides that any six Shareholders can force the directors to call an extraordinary meeting, and if they neglect to do so the requisitionists have the power to do so themselves, and the proceedings will hold as good as those of any meeting called by the Directors themselves. Clause 35th provides that any Director may be removed by a resolution of a General Meeting. From the above it will appear that the Deed in itself is very good; but the Shareholders in themselves are very bad not to claim their just rights when it is in their power to do so.

Allow me in conclusion to request you to give to the above a corner in the next issue of your widely circulated journal, so that the grievance I complain of may be remedied. The length of this correspondence is greater than I could have wished; but I could not without doing injustice to my cause shorten it.—Your's truly,

VERITAS.

Bombay, 7th April 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 29th March, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain R. Murray, Bengal Artillery, Director of Telegraphs, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Dinapore, on the 23rd March, the wife of J. B. B. Elliott, Esq., late Captain 43rd Light Infantry, of a son.

At Benares, on the 25th March, the wife of Captain Needham, H. M.'s 34th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, "MALTA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
,, ½ ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	0 14 0	
,, 1 ,,	1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th April.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR.—APRIL 1862.

Full Moon ... Monday 14d. 7h. 48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter ... Monday 21d. 10h 53.1m. A. M.
New Moon ... Tuesday 29d. 4h. 18.7m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Morn. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Even. h. m.	Evening Sun-Fire Shore Gun.
Wed.	9		5 49	6 14	6 45	7 15	Date 7th April Time—6h. 1m. 1s.
Thur	10		5 48	6 15	7 47	8 21	
Fri.	11		5 47	6 15	8 35	9 12	
Sat.	12		5 46	6 15	9 20	9 51	
Sun.	13	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	10 5	10 28	
Mon.	14		5 45	6 16	10 51	11 9	
Tues.	15		5 44	6 16	11 28	11 54	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday, 9th.—Coronation of William and Mary, 1689.—Capture of Asseerghur, 1819.
Thursday, 10th.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
Friday, 11th.—Canning born, 1770.—The Great Baree Doab Canal (Punjaub) opened 1859.
Saturday, 12th.—Rodney's Victory, 1782.
Sunday, 13th.—Roman Catholic Emancipation, 1829.
Monday 14th.—Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore born, 1857.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died, 1859.
Tuesday, 15th—Mutiny of the Nore, 1797.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 8th April 1862.

765 Aloo Morarjee.
853 Parmanund Moolchund.
831 Mahomedbhoy Nursawalla opposite to Mia Ageer Nacoda.
880 Dadabhoy Cooverjee Guzdhur.
836 Sorabjee Sromarzo at Dadabhoy Loonajee.
898 Veljee Puramdass.

THE
Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Mar	CEYLON	29 Mar
FRANCE	5 Mar	CHINA	15 Mar
MALTA	20 Feb.	SINGAPORE	20 Mar
ALEXANDRIA	7 Mar	PENANG	22 Mar
SUEZ	13 Mar	CALCUTTA	31 Mar
ADEN	19 Mar	MADRAS	3 Apr
MAURITIUS	6 Mar.	N. W. PROVINCES	1 Apr
CAPE	14 Feb	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	1 Apr
AUSTRALIA	1 Feb.	PUNJAUB	26 Mar
BANGALORE	4 Apr	RANGOON	21 Mar

WE should like to know what our cotemporary the *Delhi Gazette* has to say to the charges brought against him by his brother of *Oudh* anent his Cabool correspondent. In these times, when we desiderate reliable information regarding the movements of the Russians, and more especially of the Persians, in Central Asia, and when we are chiefly dependent upon Cabool for our information, it is most desirable that the correspondent who undertakes to furnish it should be a man worthy of implicit confidence. Far be it from us to say that such is not the character of our North Western cotemporary's correspondent at Cabool; but very specific charges are brought against his veracity, nay his very existence is questioned, by the *Oudh Gazette*, and public confidence is in this way shaken in the information. At a time when the public mind is in a state of feverish anxiety on the subject of it. There is no doubt something marvellous in the correspondence furnished to the *Delhi Gazette* from Cabool; but we shall be satisfied that all is right by a distinct declaration to that effect from our North Western cotemporary.

There seems to be little doubt that what has been emphatically called "The Key to India"—Herat, is in danger of being seized and used by Persia, in violation of solemn treaties, to open the door for hostile operations against us on the North. As to the feelings which Persia cherishes towards us, we know them to be the very reverse of friendly; and although she has really more to fear from Russia than from any other power under the sun, such is the snaky wiliness and subtility of Russian diplomacy, that it could surprise no one at any time to hear that Persia was being made the cat's-paw of Russia. Persia has not nominally a large standing army, being only from 13,000 to 15,000; but she is able on an emergency to raise it quickly to 200,000. While her standing army, however, is nominally so small, she employs from 50,000 to 70,000 men under the designation of regular infantry throughout her provinces. She is, therefore, in herself a formidable power; but if backed by Russia, or rather made a tool of by her, she would be vastly more formidable. She is the richest and the most important Kingdom of Central Asia. "Her population is at once the largest and the most highly educated; her resources are the most prolific; her establishments the most matured; the infusion of the European military system into the country has prepared the Persian soldier to receive that discipline for which his hardy and abstemious habits, his activity, intelligence, and capacity of endurance, favorably adapt him; and, as an eastern nation, Persia holds the most exalted rank in the estimation of all the Asiatic tribes." Her prestige would give her immense advantage in any hostile operations against British India. The countries designated under the general appellation of Central Asia are *chiefly* divided into four Kingdoms—Persia, Khiva or Kharizm, Bokhara, and Affghanistan. Besides these, there are vast regions, subdivided into numerous principalities, and inhabited by wild communities, in which no form of Government exists, and which do not acknowledge any authority; and Afghanistan is divided into the three Kingdom of Cabool, Candahar and Herat; but the numerous tribes that inhabit these Kingdoms are all but independent. Persia, supported by aid from Russia, could effect the downfal of the other Governments of Cental Asia: she could rapidly subdue Bokhara, Kharizm, Herat, Candahar. The most important point to get possion of for hostile purposes against us is Herat; and Herat is almost an integral part of Persia already. It is the seat of a petty Government, in the hands of a branch of the Royal family of Cabool, and purchases a sort of vague claim to independence by the payment of an annual sum to the Shah of Persia, under the name of a present, but which is in reality a tribute. The citadel is garrisoned by Persian troops, under the command of a member of the Shah's family. The city occupies a most commanding position, in a fertile and well watered valley, and is one of the greatest emporiums of the commerce of Central Asia. It is almost equidistant from Kerman, Yezd, Tubbus, Toorsheez, Meshed, Bokhara, Bulkh, and Candahar. The climate is fine; it is always amply provided with stores; and it not only draws supplies from all the neighbouring countries, but possesses the means within itself of furnishing every article which those countries yield. It is capable of affording supplies, according to the authority of Colonel Borowski, for 150,000 men. From Herat to the Indus the route is comparatively open, presenting no difficulties in the way of provisions for an army, or the means of transporting its material. Herat, therefore, which by the latest accounts was so imminently threatened, affords the most signal advantages for an enterprise against India. These movements on the part of Persia savour very much of Muscovite intrigue. Persia, it is a matter of history, has been systematically plied by Russian intrigue since the days of Peter the Great. The lusty Catherine attempted its invasion by an army under the command of one of her favorites, Zuboff. Her successor recalled the army from the borders of Persia by despatches addressed to the Colonels of the several regiments composing it, entirely ignoring the General. Since those days it has been chiefly by diplomacy, the Russian synonym for intrigue, that Russia has endeavored to accomplish the object set before her by the great Peter. She must have the use of Persia in carrying out any designs against Central Asia or British India. With Turkey in Asia intervening, she would not find it easy to obtain the use of Persia by force; and, moreover, intrigue is more in accordance with her known nature and with her known policy. When she has first secured an influence and power over a people by intrigue, then she no longer conceals her designs nor delays to make the hapless people feel her bear-like embrace. In her present state of feeling towards us, Persia is alive to Russian intrigue, and disposed to listen to the voice of the charmer. She will find that the Siren charms but to devour.

AMONG a number of publications, lately issued by the Government of India, we find "Transactions of the Government of India in the Military Department, during the year 1860-61." It opens with an account of an "Officers' Hospital" which was temporarily formed at Calcutta in 1857, and which in the official year to which the Transactions refer had "been placed on a permanent footing." Those who remember the events of 1857 will experience no difficulty in discovering a reason for the formation of such a hospital in that memorable year. Officers of the Bengal Army sick or wounded or both, escaping with bare life from the traitors in whom they had confided, would naturally make for Calcutta, if circumstances favoured them; and it became necessary to provide for them a suitable asylum. It has since been found generally useful, and has, therefore, been placed on a permanent footing. A subaltern officer may be entertained therein for a month of 30 days at a cost of Rs. 130 for himself and a couple of servants, and an officer above that rank, similarly attended, for Rs. 160.

2. We also learn, that, in fourteen of Her Majesty's Regiments, a Hindoostani class was attached to each school; and that some of the men attending the classes "have made good progress, especially in the colloquial, and can read and write the Persian and Hindee characters tolerably well." This is certainly a step in the right direction, one that must do much to narrow the gulf which recent disturbances caused, temporarily it is hoped, between the European and Native. Besides this, narrowing the view a little, the study of the vernacular will render each of the students infinitely more efficient in any little staff appointment which may fall to his lot, such as a Commissariat Serjeantcy or a Warrant Officer's appointment in either the Commissariat or the Barrack Department. Or, taking even a still lower view, the study of the language will occupy the soldier's mind, and keep him out of mischief. In any aspect, the institution of the Hindoostani class is a benefit both to the soldier and the service, and deserves, therefore, to be seconded by all the influence Commanding Officers can bring into exercise on this matter. We do not say *exclusively* seconded, as we are fully alive to the necessity of encouraging athletic sports in the European army. The Gymnasium and the school form a healthy couple.

3. Arrangements have been made by which the soldier is to be supplied with 1 lb. of vegetables daily, without reference to cost; and "Owners of land in the vicinity of Stations where European Troops are located, are encouraged to cultivate vegetables; and good vegetable seeds are distributed gratuitously amongst the cultivators." This reminds us of what we knew before, that the European soldier is much better attended to, in the way of securing his comfort and health, than he was a few years ago; he is now supplied with rations the components of which are directed by regulation to be of the first sort: his beef, mutton, bread, tea, sugar, &c., must all be of this quality. Whatever the daily ration of each soldier may cost in excess of Rs. 0-2-4 or five pence per diem, is defrayed by Government, whereas, should the cost fall short of this sum, which is now an almost impossible contingency, the difference is paid to the soldier. Not only is his meat first sort, but it is not every portion usually sold in the market that is allowed to be supplied; several somewhat bony and slightly fatty portions, which, perhaps, our readers would prefer, are to be rejected by the regimental authorities, causing, probably, a great waste of wholesome food, and certainly higher contract rates to cover the loss on the rejected portions. One result is evident, that the annual cost to Government on account of each individual European soldier has increased of late years. When Lord Dalhousie introduced this more expensive mode of feeding the soldier, his object was thought to be that of absorbing the entire five pence per diem, so as to leave the soldier no balance to spend in drink; and it is probable that his lordship did not look at the other side of the question, namely, the liability of Government for every penny the rations might cost in excess of the five pence. When the new rules came into operation, and some time afterwards, old campaigners in this Presidency thought that, between Dalhousie in Bengal and Fitzclarence in Bombay, the European soldier was in a fair way to become pampered. But those may have been gloomy forebodings, never destined to be realized. It is nevertheless true, that the British soldier in India is better fed, housed, served and clothed than nine-tenths of the labouring population at home; better fed and served than many of the higher mechanical classes in England. This, however, held true even before the improved rations were introduced.

4. The Lahore and Mooltan Bullock Train, after deducting the amount realized by conveying private baggage, cost the State in the cold season of 1858-59 Rs. 66,058-15-6, at a rate per each soldier from Mooltan to Lahore, with baggage, of Rs. 38-13-4 or Rs. 0-2-10 per mile, a very reasonable rate indeed.

5. The cost to Government of the Bullock Train Establishment in Bengal shews in a most convincing manner how expenditure will accommodate itself to times and circumstances, without the special interference of any body like the Military Finance Department of Calcutta, From May 1857 to April 1858, when the mutiny was at its height, and when the greatest necessity for the train to convey troops existed, the deficit against Government was Rs. 6,01,501-7-10; in the following official year, from May 1858 to April 1859, the deficit was reduced to Rs. 5,79,558-9-2, giving a reduction in actual disbursements for the year, of Rs. 21,942-14-8; within the next eight months, from May to December 1859, the deficit was reduced to Rs. 2,18,224-10-10, shewing a reduction within only eight months of Rs. 3,61,333-14-4; but, during the four following months, from January to April 1860, not only was there no deficit, but there was an excess of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 89,111-13-6. In a somewhat similar manner, the necessities of the times not requiring a continuance of the extra expenditure which devolved on the State during the progress of the outbreak of 1857-58 and its consequences, that expenditure would have been cleared off, even if the Calcutta Military Finance Department had never had an existence. That the Department had "a finger in the pie" of compiling these "Transactions" is probable from the peculiarly obscure English which characterizes some portions of them. Take the following:—"The Bullock Train Establishment in Bengal is used for Military purposes only in the cold season." This sentence may mean, that, in the cold season the train is used for military purposes only; or the meaning may be, that, in the cold season only is the train used for military purposes. Which of these is the true meaning we are not in a position to inform the reader.

6. "A Topographical Survey of the Gwalior country by Captain Robinson has been ordered. The Gwalior Durbar has expressed its willingness to afford every aid in its power to the Officer employed in conducting the Survey, but the Durbar objects to supply any sort of carriage for the use of the Survey." It is not easy to see why the Durbar should have been required to supply carriage, which, it is presumed, the officers of the survey would be able to provide for themselves.

7. "Burdasht Khannas or Depots of Stores have been constructed" at six stations "on the line of road taken by Troops marching in the Bengal Provinces."

8. The two-wheeled ambulance carts having been found unsuitable for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers on field service, are to be repaired and used for station purposes only.

9. To guard against the fraudulent re-issue to "Troops on board ship" of provisions "which have been examined and condemned by the Transport Committee, it has been determined to destroy all such condemned Stores on the spot, in the presence of the Committee; and this condition is to be made a part of the contract with the owners of ships tendering for the conveyance of Troops or invalids in future." Exactly like the Calcutta Military Finance Department! The rule is, fortunately, so loosely and inaccurately framed that one might drive through it a coach and four. Contracts for the conveyance of troops are seldom or never tendered for by "the owners of ships," and therefore the rule is impracticable. The contract for supplies of provisions to the men of the Indian Navy and of other Government vessels is not entered into with the "owners of ships," so that the rule will not apply in such a case; a case, by the bye, not even contemplated in framing the rule. The rule seems further impracticable from the fact that no ship owning contractor of common sense and independence would submit to the condition. We have used the word "fortunately" because, if the rule were practicable, it might give rise to injustice, waste and serious loss to the contractor. Committees are fallible; and it might happen that the tendered article, though not bad and unwholesome, might appear to an inexperienced committee to be in a trifling degree inferior to the approved sample, and might therefore be rejected or condemned. It would be unjust in this case to deprive the owner of the opportunity of selling his good and wholesome food in some other market; it would be a wanton waste of good and wholesome provisions to destroy them under the circumstances supposed; and it is superfluous to add, that the loss sustained by the tenderer might to him be very serious. If the rule were made applicable to unwholesome provisions, no one could reasonably object to their being destroyed; but the rule says not a word about unwholesomeness. The rule is so inaccuately framed that it is doubtful whether it could be brought into operation in a case in which unwholesome provisions were tendered; and we believe, that the law has already provided ample punishment for him who shall offer for sale food that is unwholesome; so that the financier's rule, were it ever so ample and correct, would be superfluous.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

A REPORT has recently been going the rounds that the Hon'ble Mr. Frere is going to Calcutta. There is, we believe, no foundation for any such report. We do not suppose Mr. Frere has any wish to go at all events, and certainly we have no wish that he should go.

MAJOR General Sir T. C. Van Straubenzee, K. C. B., having been appointed to the Command of the Northern Division of the Army, Brigadier General T. Williams, C. B., will revert to the command of the Deesa Brigade, and Brigadier A. T. Heyland, C. B., to regimental duty.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta* will be closed on Saturday the 12th instant at five o'clock instead of four P. M. as be-

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fore,—the usual after Packet being kept open until six o'clock. The concession to the public of the above extra hour has been made under the orders of the Post Master General.

Our esteemed Garrison Surgeon, Dr. Arbuckle, whose health renders a visit to England necessary, is to hold himself in readiness, we hear, to go home with His Excellency the Governor, whenever the latter decides to go. Sir Bartle Frere will probably arrive in Bombay by the *Auckland* steamer due about the 20th instant, so that we may soon be called to part with our present Governor and Garrison Surgeon.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor, on the Esplanade this evening :—

March,
Overture, " Semiramide," ....*Rossini.*
Waltz, " Dream of the Rose," ....*Burkhardt.*
Selection, " Ruy Blas," ....*Glover.*
Scena ed Aria " Il Trovatore," ....*Verdi.*
Quadrille, " Kenilworth," ....*Farmer.*
Galop, " Overland Mail," ....*D'Albert.*

The Apollo Bunder.—The improvements at the Apollo Bunder, which have been for some time past in progress, are fast approaching towards completion ; they consist of the widening of the roadway throughout the greater part of the Bunder, and when opened will add very considerably to the public convenience. There is also a short roadway cutting across in a transverse direction from the pier to the Colaba Causeway ; and running in rear of the Saluting Battery. This will be another convenience to the public traffic. The whole of the works will be completed in a short time.

The road across the Esplanade, leading from the Bazaar Gate to the Framjee Cowasjee Tank, has been newly laid down, by direction of the Municipal Commissioners. The road is raised about one foot above the surrounding level, and when re-opened, which will be very shortly, it will be a great improvement on the old track. The advantage will, however, be more apparent when the Monsoon sets in, the ground in the immediate vicinity being generally under water during that season.

The celebrated actress, Miss Emma Grattan, late of the Theatre Royal Haymarket in London, will make her first appearance in Bombay in the course of a few days. This talented lady must be well known to many of our European readers, as she has acquired a considerable amount of celebrity in Great Britain and Ireland. She has also made a very successful tour through the United States and South America. We believe, moreover, that she has been lately in China, contributing in a very large measure to the amusement of the lovers of the drama, in the land of the celestials. Miss Emma Grattan is accompanied by Mr. H. Plunket Grattan, a gentleman well and deservedly known to histrionic fame. It is intended to give a series of high class entertainments, in which they will be assisted by amateurs of celebrity. In Bombay many attempts have been made to cater for the amusement of the public, but very few have been attended with success. We doubt not, however, that Miss Emma Grattan will attract the attention of the patrons of the drama. It is not very often that actresses of celebrity migrate to these parts ; and therefore it is only reasonable to predict that the advent of this fair *artiste* will be hailed with satisfaction, and that she will meet with a large amount of support from the theatre-going public.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

7th April 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	4	22	P.	16	W. C.
		Min.	4	20	P.	15	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	58	P.	20	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	35	P.	31	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	23	1	P.	18	N. W. P.
		Min.	6	1	P.	17	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	6	42	S.	43	W. C.
		Min.	2	45	P.	19	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	36	P.	33	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	37	P.	13	N. W. C.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Tuesday, 8th April 1862.

(Before Sir M. Sausse, C. J.)

Fukeer Balcrustna vs. The Municipal Commissioners of Bombay.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the defendants.

In this case, which was concluded on Saturday last, the Chief Justice this day delivered judgment to the following effect :—

This is an action of trespass to recover damages from the defendants for their having pulled down the house of the plaintiff situated on the Naigaum Road. The defendants pleaded—first, a general plea of not guilty ; second, that plaintiff had not such property in the house as to entitle him to maintain an action ; and third, that they were justified in pulling down the ruinous and dangerous portions of the house under the power vested in them by Act XIV of 1856. The plaintiff has proved that he is the executor of Savitreebye to whom the house was conveyed by a deed, and the second issue must be found in his favor. The main defence was on the third issue founded upon Section 37 of Act XIV of 1856 which his Lordship read as follows :—" If, in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers ; and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require ; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured: and all the expenses incurred by the Commissioners shall be paid by the owner of the premises and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided." Adverting to the service of notice on owners and occupiers of buildings and lands, his Lordship said that Section 67 of the Act enacts that, " where any notice is required by this Act to be given to the owner or occupier of any building or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such building or land, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always, that, when the owner and his residence are known to the Commissioners, it shall be their duty, if such owner be residing within the town or station under their authority to cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any building or land, to be served on such owner, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family ; and, if the owner be not resident within the town or station, they shall send every such notice by the post addressed to his residence." The word " house" is left out from this Section, but from the Interpretation Clause, the word " land" would include houses, buildings tenements, &c. Now to justify the Commissioners in pulling down the house under Section 37, they must have served on the owner, if known, a notice of their intention three days before and also they must have posted it on a conspicuous part of the premises, or must have it served on the occupier. The Legislature intended thereby to give the owner a proper notice and time to consider what was to be done. If the Commissioners failed to give notice according to the Act, they are trespassers and liable for damages. It is not alleged that here the owner was served with a notice, and the defendants are, therefore, *primâ facie* guilty of being the trespassers. The defendants insist that the owner was not known to them. That and the question of damages are the only material questions in this case. It is clear upon Section 37 that the Legislature intended to cast the duty of giving notice upon the Municipal Commissioners. It would be absurd to suppose that the Legislature meant the Municipal Commissioners to have personal knowledge of the owners of the thirty or forty thousand tenements scattered over the Town and Island. We must therefore look to the definition of " owner" as given by the Act. It is that the word " owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant, provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to do anything by this Act required to be done by the owner of such land or premises, unless he have sufficient funds of the owner to pay for the same, nor shall he be subject to any penalty for omitting to do such act if he can prove that the default was occasioned by reason of his not having funds of the owner sufficient to defray the expense of doing the act required. As the duty of serving notice upon the owner was cast upon the Municipal Commissioners, and as any knowledge regarding the owner could not come by intuition, it was their duty to make reasonable enquiry as to the person receiving the rents or having possession. It appears that by the practice of the Commissioner's Office to require them to look at their books would be quite unavailing, because no transfers are registered in their office. His Lordship was of opinion that the Commissioners were bound to make the enquiries on the premises. Four different officers of the Department appeared to have visited the premises, but they made no enquiry, and in this, his Lordship thought, they neglected their duty. But the matter did not rest here. His Lordship very much doubted if the Overseer, Juggonath, went at all to the plaintiff's house after posting the notice Gunputrao said he told Juggonath to serve him (the plaintiff). It appeared, however, that plaintiff was not served with any notice although the defendants became aware, through their officers, that he was the responsible owner. The parties who refused to accept service did so on the ground of want of interest, and they referred the officer to the proper party. It was also proved that the house stood in the Commissioners' books in the name of Gopinath, with the plaintiff's signature as the executor of Savitreebye. The Commissioners alleged that it was not their practice in ordinary cases to refer to their books or search the books of other offices, but his Lordship thought there was so much doubt here, that they ought to have been searched for such information as they could afford ; and had the Commissioners done so they would have saved much trouble and the expenses of this action. In his Lordship's opinion the evidence disclosed a great want of activity, intelligence, and zeal on the part of some of the officers of the Municipality. Very large powers had been conferred upon the Commissioners by the Legislature, and they are bound to exercise them with great discretion, and in the interest of the Municipality. Whenever these powers are abused the Commissioners are responsible to the courts of Law who must repress their excesses or extravagant pretensions. The plaintiff was entitled to a verdict by reason of the negligence of the defendants, and the Court had next to consider the question of damages, which would be measured by the amount required to repair the house at the time of the destruction. The defendants said that they removed only the ruinous and dangerous portions of the house ; and the plaintiff's Maistry must be taken to have assumed direction on the 28th June. Were it not so the Commissioners would have been bound to protect the building from further damage, but the presence of the Maistry at the destruction relieved the Court of all difficulty as to determining the duty of Commissioners in ordinary cases. The plaintiff had greatly exaggerated his damage, much of which appeared to have been done by the monsoon. The defendants had not produced Succaram Heerjee the only person who could have informed the Court of the amount of damage done to the house, a portion of which was no doubt in a ruinous condition. The Verdict would be for a sum which would on the 30th June 1861 have re-instated the bungalow in its proper order, and that sum would be Rs. 800.—*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 800 and costs on a full scale.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

Matheran, *5th April.*

There is nothing *very* exciting going on here, except what is produced by a tiger on the Hill, that has eaten up two bullocks. It will become *very* exciting when his appetite begins to crave animals of a higher order than bullocks. There is also a rebellious movement amongst the *dudhwallas*, which prevents the Sahib-lok from getting milk regularly. We have sometimes great difficulty in getting any for love or money. The road up the Ghat is greatly improved. The Superintendent, Dr. Ward, charges a toll of eight annas for every palkee that passes up and down the road, and I am sure every one gladly pays it to keep the road in such good order. The Superintendent is also trying to introduce a fair Nerrick for certain articles of consumption ; but the people of the bazaar are very jealous of any diminishing of their old gains, and, I hear, give him a good deal of trouble. I have not seen the worthy Superintendent, but I hear the best possible accounts of him. A great deal of the comfort of residents at these Sanataria depends on the character of the officer in command of them. Government ought to place able, judicious and genial men in such responsible posts. From all accounts, Government has done so as regards this station. I had a letter from Poorundhur today, where things do not seem to be in such a pleasant state. Mungoldass Nathobhoy has purchased that beautiful bungalow of Commodore Wellesley's, and he and Dr. Bhow Dajee are staying there for a few days. The mornings, evenings and nights here are very delightful. During the middle of the day it is rather close ; still the heat is not so exhausting as that of Bombay, and only lasts a few hours. To-day it is really much cooler, because more moist : there has been rain between this and Khandalla.

POONA.

Rumour with her hundred tongues has of late been again busy with our friends—the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. We refrained from making any reference to rumours of a serious misunderstanding that has recently taken place between Lieutenant Colonel Crawley and the Paymaster of the Regiment, until we were in a position to speak with certainty as to what the result was likely to be.

The Paymaster wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley about absenting himself from the Monthly Muster of the Regiment while he signed a declaration that he, the Commanding Officer was present ; and that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was in the habit of using rather strong language to those under his command.

The result of this letter from the Paymaster has been, that charges have been preferred against the Paymaster, which have ended in a Court Martial on this Officer. We refrain for the present from any remarks, but publish in another column the proceedings of the first day's trial.—*Deccan Herald, April 7.*

Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazars, Poona, in room of Lieut. Ostrehan transferred to another appointment.—*Id.*

The following gentlemen have been appointed Municipal Commissioners of Poona :—

Mr. W. H. Wallinger, Superintendent Mechanical School, Poona.

Mr. Nundram Soonderjee, and Mr. Bapoo Rowjee.—*Id.*

Notice is hereby given that Officers intending to deposit with the Branch Bank of Bombay established at Poona, the amount of checks on the Poona Collector's Treasury due to them, are requested to write " contents received payable to the agent of the Bank of Bombay," above their Signature and then to present the Checks to the Agent. The Bank will then place the amount to the credit of the parties to be drawn by them thence as required.

This arrangement will save Officers counting the money when taken at the Collector's Treasury, and when paying it to the Bank.

(Signed) D. Davidson,
Collector.

—*Id.*

The Belgaum Correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* writes :—

Belgaum, *March* 31.

Since Thursday last, the 27th, we have been enjoying here the luxury of a daily shower. On the first evening it rained violently and nearly 65 cents were gauged ; while the electrical disturbance which attended the downpour was sublime. Every noonday which was almost intolerably sultry, is borne up with the expectation of rain either in the evening or at night

Mr. Mahadave Velungee, a Sowcar of Shapoor was waylaid on the road between Dharwar and this place, and mutilated by the cutting off of his nose and one ear.

Mr. Ragoba Junardhun the Deputy Magistrate here has suspended from his duties, the man in charge of the Government stamp paper as he has been charged with corruption. Apropos of Mr. Ragoba. I had forgotten to tell you that it is generally believed he will exchange offices with the present Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, Mr. Welsh Whilom, of the Inam Commission.

It is just possible that one of the two Brigades of Artillery here, will be sent to Kolapoor. The fact is of itself sufficiently significant without additional comments on the faithfulness of that principality to the British Government.—*Id.*

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ON PAY MASTER SMALES, 6th INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow at 11 a. m. on the 1st day of April 1862.

President.

Lieut.-Colonel Payne, C. B., 72nd Highlanders.

Members.

1. Lieut.-Colonel Manson, 4th Rifles N. I.
2. Do. Christie, 9th Regt. N. I.
3. Do. Hawkins, Royal Artillery.
4. Do. Gibbard, Royal Artillery.
5. Major Crombie, 72nd Highlanders.
6. Captain Robinson, do.
7. Do. Hastings, do.
8. Do. Battiscombe, Royal Artillery.
9. Do. Beresford, 72nd Highlanders.
10. Captain Clark do.
11. Do. McNeil do.
12. Do. Castile, 4th Rifles N. I.
13. Do. Stevenson, Royal Artillery.
14. Do. Glassford, 4th Rifles N. I.

Captain C. O. Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate General, M. D. A. is appointed Judge Advocate General to the Court.

The orders for the assembly of the Court are produced and read.

The names of the President and Members are read over in the hearing of the prisoner and he is asked.

Question.—Do you object to be tried by the President or any of the Members sitting on this Court Martial ?

Answer.—I do not.

The President and Members are duly sworn.

Paymaster T. Smales, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is arraigned upon the following

Charge.

For conduct highly insubordinate, most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances, viz.

1st Instance.—In having, in an official letter dated Mhow, the twenty-sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the address of Lieut. Col. T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer, made the following false and malicious statement with reference to the said Lieut. Col. T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer, viz.

" It is clearly laid down by Regulations and the Articles of War that at the monthly Musters of the Regiment, it is your paramount duty to be present at the Muster—since you have commanded the Regiment you have been almost systematically absent from the Muster, the exception has been your presence, the last instance of your absence was the first Muster after the arrival of the Regiment at Mhow the first instance was the first Muster after you assumed command of the Regiment, your absence on other occasions is as readily proved—on the occasions in question, you neither attended the Muster, recorded your ausence, or any explanations of it in the Adjutant's Roll nor gave any reason for your absence to the Mustering Officer, nor have you done so on the other occasions (to which I refer) when you were absent."

2nd Instance.—In having in the same Official letter, as mentioned in the first instance of the charge, made the following false and malicious statement with reference to the said Lieut. Col. T. R. Crawley his Commanding Officer.

" Notwithstanding your absence on the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the Muster you have signed in the Adjutant's Roll the " Declaration" that you were present at the Muster on these occasions : I would with great respect ask, looking at the very recent and continued proceedings towards me, had I acted in such contravention of the Articles of War what would now my position be ?"

3rd Instance.—In having in same Official letter as specified in the first instance of the charge made the following false and malicious statement with reference to the said Lieut. Col. Crawley his Commanding Officer, viz.

" It is with respectful regret I remark that your sentiments expressed on more than one occasion to Officers under your Command have been anything but of conciliatory tendency—you have expressed your regret that the days of duelling were not in existence—such sentiments I respectfully think are not such as either to establish or " concord or forbearance" have a most unfortunate tendency when in addition to a tone and style of address harsh and unusual, and leaving little hope that when offence has been committed, apology or explanation would prove acceptable."

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Sd.) T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Mhow, 26th March 1862.

Question.—How say you, Paymaster Thomas Smales, are you guilty or not guilty of the charge just read ?

Answer.—In answer, the prisoner says, " before proceeding to plead to the charge now before the Court, I respectfully request permission to read a Protest I submit for the Court's consideration."

The protest is read, marked A, signed by the President and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed and having taken into consideration the objection raised by the prisoner consider it invalid. The opinion of the Court is that the Protest, is, of itself, objectionable, and he (the prisoner) is recommended to withdraw it, as it reflects upon the conduct of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Major-General Commanding the Division, and Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

The Court is opened and the foregoing decision is read. The prisoner here says, I bow to the decision of the Court, and at their recommendation withdraw the protest.

Question.—The prisoner is again asked, " how say you Paymaster Thomas Smales, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, are you guilty or not guilty of the charge just read ?"

Answer.—Not guilty in each of the Instances.

The prisoner here makes another protest, viz., that a list of the witnesses for the prosecution has not been furnished him.

The Court record its opinion that it was not represented to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, to supply a list of witnesses for the prosecution. The rule is that it is allowable, but not a matter of right.

Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, being duly sworn, states I produce to the Court, a letter, dated Mhow, 26th February 1862, to my address and signed by Paymaster Smales of the Regiment under my command.

Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Continued.—With the permission of the Court I will read from that letter, certain paragraphs, which embody the instances in the charge against the prisoner. First it is clearly laid down by regulation.

By the Prisoner.—I object to the letter being produced as evidence (reads the regulations on this head).

The Court is cleared.

The Court is opened. Letter of the 26th February 1862, is read, and admitted by the prisoner to be in his handwritting. Is marked, signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

Lieut. Colonel Crawley Continues.—In the first instance of the charge against the prisoner he has stated, that since I have commanded the Regiment I have been almost systematically absent from the Muster in contravention of the Regulations and Articles of War in which it is laid down that it is my paramount duty to be present at the Monthly Muster of the Regiment. He states, that the exception has been my presence. He states, that the last instance of my absence was the first Muster after arrival of the Regiment in Mhow ; that the first muster after I had assumed the command of the Regiment, and that my absence on other occasions is readily proved. I proceed to prove that it is a falsehood, and the whole a fabrication. I produce before the Court the duplicate copy of the Muster Roll of the 1st May 1861, the first Muster after I joined the Regiment. In that Muster Roll I appear as effective from the 5th April to the 30th with a remark opposite to my name in the roll, that I had " joined from England on the 5th" I then turn to the abstract of the Muster Roll, in the distribution column of which there is present one Lieut.-Colonel. As no other Lieut.-Colonel belonging to the Regiment was then in India—the other being returned in the same Abstract of Muster Roll as " absent on leave in England"—the Lieut.-Colonel returned as present could only have been myself. I read to the Court a declaration at the foot of that Muster Roll, which states, " I do declare, that I saw at the time of taking the within Muster Roll, the Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers borne upon this roll, except such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for." This declaration is signed " J. E. Swindley, Captain, Assistant Paymaster, 6th Dragoons, Mustering Officer."

The prisoner here objects to the Muster Roll in question, being received as evidence, in consequence of the declaration it contains, stating " except such as are absent or otherwise accounted for."

The objection is overruled by the Court.

Lieut. Colonel Crawley.—It will be apparent from this Muster Roll that my name appears in the Nominal Roll of the Staff Commissioned Officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, as effective and on the strength of the Regiment in India from the 5th of April to the 30th, it will also be apparent that in the distribution return on the 3rd page of the Muster Roll, Lieut. Colonel Crawley is returned as present, and that the Mustering Officer declares that he saw me at the time of taking that Muster Roll, for I am not reported in it as either absent or otherwise accounted for, on the contrary I am reported as present at the Muster (several Muster Rolls are produced and attached to the proceedings.)

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is re-opened.

Lieut. Colonel Crawley.—In like manner I produce the duplicate Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers Muster Rolls taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st June 1861 for the month of May in which I appear effective from 1st to 31st May, and as present in the distribution return on the 3rd page and to which Paymaster Smales himself signs a declaration, that he saw me at the time of taking the Muster. In like manner in the Muster Roll for the month of June I am shewn to be effective from 1st to 30th of that month and Paymaster Smales again signs a declaration that I was present on the 1st July. In the Muster Roll for the month of July I am again stated to be effective from 1st to 30th July, and declared by Paymaster Smales that he saw me present on the 1st Aug. It is a singular thing in connection with this Muster, that I was actually not present on that Muster, I had been on leave to Poona from the 22nd to 31st July, and did not return to Ahmednuggur until late in the evening of the 31st. On my return I found that Captain Weir who had been in temporary command during my absence, had issued a Regimental Order for a General Parade for Muster at 7 o'clock the next morning, I therefore did not attend that Parade and did not issue my Regimental Order resuming the command of the Regiment until after the Muster on the 1st August. The Muster for the month of August was taken on Monday the 2nd Sept. on that date I was acting Brigadier, Ahmednuggur, during the absence on leave of Brigadier Hobson. His Excellency the Governor notified his intention of visiting the Station of Ahmednuggur, and of arriving there that evening I did not take Command of the Muster Parade that morning though I crossed the Parade of the Regiment while they were at Muster, I went to Mr. ———the Collector to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency and to see the best ground for the disposal of the Troops. I therefore was not Officially on that Parade, yet I am returned in the distribution of Abstract of Muster Roll (or distribution) as present and Paymaster Smales signs the declaration as having seen me at the time of taking the Muster Roll. On the 1st October I was absent from Ahmednuggur, I was on leave from the 27th September to the 9th of October, I was therefore returned in the Muster Roll for September as effective from 1st to 30th in the Nominal Roll and (" as absent on leave in India") on the distribution return. The prisoner here objects to this style of evidence as it is an endeavor to prove that he, the prisoner signed false Muster Rolls.

The Court is cleared and considers the objection.

The Court is again re-opened when the President states that the Court are of opinion that there is no objection to the style of evidence.

On the 1st November I appear in the nominal Roll for the month of October as effective from 1st to 31st and as present in the disbribution returns—the declaration is again signed by Paymaster Smales. The muster for the month of November was taken in Camp at Bodur on the march from Ahmednuggur to Mhow on Monday the 3rd December 1861, I am returned as effective for the whole month of November in the Nominal Roll and as present at Muster Parade in the Distribution return of the 1st (corrected himself) of the 2nd December.

The muster for the month of December 1861 was taken in Camp at Mhow on the 1st January 1862 I am returned in the Nominal Roll as effective from 1st to 31st December and as present in the Distribution Return for the 1st of January. This is one (of the months) of the two occasions, on which Paymaster Smales states that I was absent from muster. The declaration of this Muster Roll does not bear the signature of the Mustering Officer. The Regiment had arrived at Mhow on the 19th December and owing to the want of preparations in the Barracks which were not fit to be handed over to the troops, the Regiment remained encamped on the Parade ground on the present Drill Ground until the morning of the 1st January. By dint of great exertion on the part of myself and Quarter Master the barracks had just been prepared for the reception of the Troops. On that morning—the Quarter Master and I had been in barracks the greater part of the previous day the 31st December arranging the place of occupation and everything for the comfort of the troops and the proper distribution of the Barrack furniture, so that the Barracks should be ready for them on the following morning ; we did not leave the Barracks until late on the evening of the 31st December, it was almost dark when we quitted, I requested the Quarter Master to meet me at the Barracks again early the following morning and to acquaint the Adjutant that I wanted all the Troop Serjeant Majors, instead of attending the Muster Parade on the following morning to come to their Barrack rooms in order to have their property handed over and to make the distribution of their several troops as there was much to be done before the Barracks would be perfectly ready for the comfortable reception of the Soldiers. I issued a Regimental Order directing the Regiment to parade in full marching Order at half-past six o'clock for muster. The tents to be struck and arrangements made to hand the tents over to the Quarter Master for them to be taken into Store. I directed that after the Regiment had been mustered, the troops should march to the Lines marked out for them near the head of the Bund and picket their horses. This was done and I had been at an early hour in the morning in the troops rooms and lines with the Quarter Master and Troops Serjeants Major making the necessary distribution. As the troops filed to their Lines from the Muster Parade I met them near the head of the Horse Lines and I saw each troop all into their Lines as regularly as if they passed me in single files in Review Order.

I went into the centre of the Lines and told the men how to fasten their horses up, and directed them to take their arms and valices into their troops rooms, place them over the cots to which they would be told off by their Troops Serjeants Major, then to change to Stable Dress and return to their Lines to groom their horses, Thus the Regiment was got into Barracks without the slightest difficulty on the morning of the 1st January and without any confusion.

Muster Rolls from 1st May to 1st January, are marked (D. I. upwards) signed by the President and attached to the proceedings.

The prisoner here states that although he gratefully receives the suggestion of the Court, as to the withdrawal of the Protest which was marked A and afterwards withdrawan on thatsuggestion, yet on reconsideration he would wish it to be attached to the proceedings.

The Court is cleared ; having taken into consideration what the prisoner urges with regard to this protest, consents to its being recorded.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read. The Protest alluded to with two enclosures, marked 1 and 2, is marked 4 and signed by the President and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court adjourns at 4 p. m. until 11 a. m. to-morrow.—*Id*

HYDERABAD.

Correspondent of *Englishman* writes :—

We have news from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the 15th instant from which we gather that the presents, which we some time since stated were *en route* to the Viceroy from the Nizam, have been shipped from Masulipatam. They arrived in Calcutta, if we mistake not, some ten or twelve days since by the steamer *Rangoon.*

Bala Rao, who it will be remembered effected his escape from Hyderabad when the plots and intrigues in which he was engaged for the subversion of the power of the Nizam and the ultimate explusion of the British from Hyderabad, and for the execution of a few other measures equally feasible were discovered, is again at work. His agents are stated to be scattered all over the Deccan, and as he is said to be of an old Maharatta family nearly allied to Doulut Rao Scindia, the once powerful ruler of the ancient Mahratta Kingdom, he meets with success were another would fail. At present he has done but little mischief, but if he be allowed tether sufficient, he will soon place his neck in the noose which those interested in his destruction will not fail to tighten, and so like many of his ancestors will Bala Rao end his career ; a halter, and a tree's branch being the bridge by which he will find his way to his forefathers.

Cholera appears to be taking much the same course this year in Hyderabad as it did eighteen years ago ; the road from Raichore Doab to Gerlhengah, and thence to Jalnah, was the scene of more deaths from this terrible scourge than perhaps any other road in all India. The villagers left their homes, so certain did death appear to all who remained ; and the troops which were at that time in motion, were in many instances unable to move from the flight of the camp followers. The 33rd Madras Native Infantry suffered terribly, perhaps more so than any other corps, their losses on the banks of the Kistna alone amounting to twenty per cent, of the strength of the corps. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to stay the movement of troops this year, while the angel of death is abroad in so fatal a garb. The heat is said to be excessive for the time of the year, and that, coupled with the absence of the showers which usully fall at this season is no doubt the cause of the cholera having made its appearance in the Deccan.

BENGAL.

The impolicy of raising Loans in India at rates much higher than they would be obtained in England, seems now to be fully recognized. But it was not until Mr. Wilson and Sir Bartle Frere came to Calcutta, that the peddling policy of which Mr. Lushingson was the advocate was exploded. The Home Government had no difficulty in obtaining what they required at five per cent, and with the Imperial guarantee they would have obtained it at much less. We have before expressed our opinion that when the Imperial government assumed the right to control the revenues and other resources of India, they were in justice bound to take over the responsibilities of her debts and expenditure. It may be very well to speak of the Indian Empire, but we all know that it is only part of, and subordinate to, the British Empire, ruled by a British Secretary of State and subject to his despotism ; the only Court of appeal open to India being the House of Commons.

What such a Court of appeal is worth, we know too well. It is in that Court that a few noisy un-English politicians of the Bright class, succesfully oppose the recognition of the Indian loans as an Imperial liability. We can only hope that the necessity for loans is at an end, as regards this country. But should they be required at a future period, it is quite certain that they will be opened in England. Provision has been made recently by an Act of Parliament for the transfer and payment of dividends on Indian Stock, created or to be created, for the raising of money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the Revenues of India, by the Banks of England and Ireland. The special clause limiting the operation of the Act to Indian Stocks created or to be created. for the raising of money in the United Kingdom, affords sufficient evidence that there will be no loans raised for the future in India. The loans which have been raised in this country will remain subject to the regulation now in force as regards their transfer and payment of interest ; a broad line of distinction being drawn between them and those raised in London.—*Englishman, March* 31.

Police.—The new system of Constabulary Police, recommended by the late Police Commission, will shortly come into operation in all the Regulation districts in Bengal. The government of India has sanctioned the measures, and has directed that it should be at once introduced in all the districts in the Mofussil. There should be three Superintendents of Police for Behar, and Lower and Eastern Bengal respectively. A covenanted civil officer, we hear, has already been appointed as Superintendent for Lower Bengal. When the new system comes into operation, the executive powers of the Uncovenanted Deputy Maigstrates will cease to exist. The abovementioned officers only exercise their judicial powers within their respective jurisdictions.—*Hurkaru, March* 31.

EASTERN FRONTIER.

It would appear that the Bhootanese are likely to have to pay for the attitude they have of late had the temerity to assume towards the British government, nor is the fact of the Deb Rajah having solicited assistance from Nepaul, and when these attempts had failed, from Llassa, unknown to the authorities. More too has of late come to our knowledge, and there is now little doubt but that to Bhootanese influence and promises of support, is due the rising of the hill tribes of Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar. We are as yet uninformed as to what influence it may be due, but there is reason to believe that a movement of the tribes bordering on the Dihong river, and even up into the Tsan-pho valley, is taking place, it is supposed with the invention of entering Assam by or near the former river, which enjoins its waters with those of the Brahmapootra, to the northeast of Dibroghur, where it forms the eastern boundary of the Luckimpore district. Seeing, however, that, urged to it by the Soobah of Dalimkote, the Deb Rajah had laid before the Llama of Thibet the proposals made to him by the disaffected chiefs in the North-west, we may not unfairly attribute the gatherings said to be taking place on the Dibong, and Tsan-pho rivers, to a desire on the part of the Llama to be prepared for any and every eventuality.

In the mean time it has been proposed to government to detach two companies of the 18th Regiment N. I., from Julpigore into the Cooch Behar territory. Lieutenant Colonel Biddulph, who has offered the suggestion, has been desired to operate in concert with Colonel Stisted, commanding the Darjeeling field force, and after communicating with him and the Bengal government, to direct the movement of the proposed detachment into Cooch Behar. The object of this is not only to comply with the request made by the Cooch Behar Rajah some short time since, for two Companies of Native Infantry with European Officers to be sent to aid him in repelling the attacks of the Bhootanese, but to secure a ready means of access into Bhootan at any movement. Should the gatherings on the nothern border of Luckimpore within Thibet assume a threatening attitude with reference to our possession in the Brahmapootra valley, a diversion can be at once made by entering Bhootan, and by disposing of the principal instigators of the whole movement. It is time that the government took some steps to resist the insults of the Bhootanese, and the sooner they are taken, the sooner may we look for a pacific termination of the present disturbances in Assam. —*Englishman, March* 31.

Our Dinagepore correspondent writes us :—

" Not long since I communicated to you that a person who called himself Doorgah or Seebduyal Dobee, had been arrested by the Rajah of Cooch Behar and sent down to Calcutta ; the Rajah having, from either caprice or a misgiving that he might be an influential personage, substituted silver instead of iron fetters on his feet. The prisoner has since made various conflicting statements respecting himself, and it may not be unimportant to notice some of the particulars he mentioned to various persons when passing through this district. His excuse for being found in the territories of the Rajah was that he was going on a pilgrimage to a celebrated temple in Bhootan, which I suspect is a Budhist shrine not likely to be visited by the prisoner who is an orthodox Hindoo. In disproof of being a rebel or mutineer, he stated that he and his uncle had afforded refuge and protection to several of the fugitives from Shahjehanpore and Sultanpore ; that he was in almost daily intercourse with Europeans who had taught him to play at billiards ; that he had a billiard table in his own house and that the European gentlemen often went to his house to play with him ; that he cannot recal to memory the names of these gentlemen, but he remembers the name of one who was called Elliot. He was believed to understand English though he avoided speaking it. It is said that when he was arrested he had a large retinue of followers ; and the popular supposition is that he was on his route to the temple referred to, with the object of visiting the Nana who is supposed principally on the strength of the *Friend of India's* assertion, to be living disguised at the temple. Jung Bahadoor's assurance that the Nana is not in Nepal, does not militate against the popular belief that the Nana is alive and in Bhootan.

The Magistrate was out on his tour of the district at the time ; but the Deputy Magistrate was present I am not sure that he made any report of the account which the prisoner gave of himself."—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Morehead.—As was anticipated in our notice yesterday, our much respected senior Member of Council has declined on the score of health the highly complimentary offer of a seat in the Supreme Council. This refusal Madras will both regret and rejoice at, the former for Mr. Morehead's sake the latter for its own.—*Times, April* 3.

SIND.

The steamer *Auckland* arrived in our port on Sunday bringing eleven seamen from the Ship *Philemon*, which was wrecked on a sunken island while on her way from the Mauritius to Muscat ; the remains of the wrecked vessel were sold on the spot, and the crew paid up and discharged.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee,) April* 1.

The *Sutlej* steamer, the property of the O. I. S. N. Company, left Mooltan on the 28th ultimo, with 3 barges fully laden with cotton, wool, ghee, oil, indigo, saltpetre and sundries, being the heaviest cargo on record that has yet left Mooltan, a proof that the carrying trade of the Indus is not so bad as is made out.—*Id.*

Azum Syud Ameenoodeen, 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, in invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of Act. XXV. of 1861, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.—*Id.*

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine is to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, from the date of Major Goldsmid's departure on leave.—*Id.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PRODUCTION OF FLAX AND OTHER FIBRES.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

Nynee Tal, *the* 19*th March* 1862.

The undersigned is directed to forward to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, the accompanying copies of the papers marginally noted, on the subject of the cultivation of Flax, and to suggest that, at the present time, it would perhaps be advantageous to publish them in a Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

From Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.
Dated 16th December 1854.
Dated 8th January 1855.
Dated 20th March 1855.
Dated 6th April 1855.
Dated 1st February 1862.

J. D. Sandford,
Under Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

From William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to Sir George Couper, Bart., c. b., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—(dated Saharunpore, the 1st February 1862.)

Sir,—In transmitting the enclosed Bill of Rupees 635-7-6 for the price of carriage of Flax seeds and prices of a Machine for preparing Flax, I beg to lay before you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a brief statement shewing how I carried out the orders received in your letter No. 274, dated 14th March 1861. Immediately on reaching England I wrote to a Member of the house of Messrs Hills and Wisham, of St. Petersburgh, to procure from Kurland a ton of the best Flax seed ; I also directed that only new seed be sent. By him a ton and a quarter of seed was sent packed, by my instructions, in bags of hempen cloth and covered with wax cloth to protect the seed from rain. Before the arrival of the seeds I communicated with the India Office and pointed out the necessity of having them sent by the Overland route, as otherwise they would be useless. This was complied with, and I received orders to send them to the Office of the Superintendent of Exports for India, to whom instructions had been issued to forward them with all practicable despatch to Calcutta. By me the packages had been addressed to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Calcutta, and I also solicited that instructions might be sent to Calcutta to forward them on arrival immediately to Saharunpore. On reaching Calcutta I waited on the Secretary to Government, Home Department, and was informed by him that the packages had been forwarded to the Upper Provinces. On the arrival of the packages at Shaharunpore, I examined them carefully and found the seeds in all of them in excellent order. But as the season was so far advanced, *viz.*, December, I deemed it prudent only to sow one-half, and reserved the other half until September next, as from the lateness of the season the seed might not have germinated, or only badly. This, however, has not been the case, as every seed sown has germinated ; and though I may not, from the cause above mentioned, obtain a very fine crop with lengthened straw, I doubt not but that I will secure a good crop of seeds. The result will form the subject of another communication. With the Flax Company of the Punjaub the result has been very different, the whole seed imported by them this season consisting of many tons having entirely failed, caused, no doubt, by the manner in which the seed was packed, and the lengthened voyage round the Cape. This I anticipated when the Secretary of the Company in Belfast informed me how he had packed the seeds, and by what route he had sent them.

Regarding Implements, I visited both Belfast and Dundee in order to see the Implements there employed in preparing Flax. I found Machinery only employed, and generally on the largest scale. In Belfast, however, I found a small Machine which might, with great advantage, be employed in India if Flax becomes a general crop, which was strongly recommended to me by the Secretary of the Indian Flax Association, and with which I prepared some Flax. It is called, Rowan's Patent Scutching Machine, after the Maker, I therefore purchased one. Hand Implements are every where exploded, and no where could I get any. I did my endeavor to get them in Belfast, Dublin. Leeds, and Dundee, and all without success. I therefore wrote to St. Petersburgh, and there obtained them, and I expect daily to hear of their arrival in Calcutta.

I attended the great Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Leeds and examined the Flax Implements, also the specimens of Flax in straw their exhibited, and prepared Flax. One Implement I consider highly ingenious, and which might, with much advantage, be introduced into India *viz.*, a Flax straw breaking Machine invented by H. Gardener of Leeds, which in action is very efficient, and in construction very simple. It, too, is very portable and is priced £40. At this Exhibition the Flax was arranged in five Classes, *viz.*, Frst Class, Flax in the green state, English grown, and exhibited by the grower only, pulled from fields of five acres and up to ten acres, to which three prizes were awarded in value, £9, £6, and £3. Second Class, green Flax, English grown, and exhibited by the grower only, pulled from fields of ten acres and up to twenty acres, to which three prizes were awarded, *viz.*, £12, £8, and £4. Third Class, green Flax, English grown, and exhibited by the grower only, pulled from fields of twenty acres and upwards, three prizes were awarded, *viz.*, £15, £10, and £3. Fourth Class, prepared Flax exhibited by the preparer only, retted and scutched and handled Mill scutched Flax. To this three prizes were awarded, *viz.*, £20, £10, and £5. Fifth Class, prepared, retted, scutched, and handled scutched Flax, and to this also three prizes were awarded, *viz.*, £20, £10, and £5. In all cases the Flax was obtained from fields sown at two bushels of seed to the acre. I mention the above exhibition to shew how much Flax cultivation still attracts the attention of the leading Agricultural Society in Britain. At Belfast I met in Committee the Directors of the Indian Flax Company, and was assured by them that they would take any amount of raw material, and that from the deficient supplies their Mills were only in half work. One of the Directors, Mr. Dewar, informed me that the imports from the first six months of the year of raw Flax were 9,726 tons, against 12,650 tons, last year, thus showing a decrease of 2,924 tons, and that this deficiency would not be made good for the increased production in Ireland, the crop there being good, so that as long as England is subject to this dearth of raw material no great progress can be made in the trade, and thus the high price of the manufactured article caused by this deficiency must necessarily limit the demand, and will continue so long as the market is supplied in a limited manner. On the other hand could India throw a vast quantity of raw Flax into the English market there is nothing to prevent, I was assured by Mr. Dewar, linen goods being sold as cheaply as Cotton. In Belfast the machinery is principally adapted for working up fine fibre stuffs as Flax. At Dundee, on the other hand, the machinery there worked is fitted for all kinds of fibre stuffs, but more particularly for the Jutes, Sunns, Sunnees, Pastsuns, and Moung of India, and of these fibres a vast trade with Calcutta has now sprung up. Thus during eight months of last year the large quantity of 272,800 bales were shipped from Calcutta against 220,750 bales of the former season. These Jutes mix admirably with Cotton, Wool, and Silk, and, from their fine gloss and fitness to take colors readily, are destined to bring about a complete revolution in trade. Thus in the Manufactories in Dundee I saw Carpeting, made chiefly of Jute, as fine looking as those of Brussels, and offered for a few pence a yard. The Sunns and Sunnees which abound every where in the North-West Provinces, and which I brought prominently to the notice of Government through the Revenue Board in my letters dated the 16th December 1854, and the 8th January, 20th March, and 6th April 1855, are well worthy of every attention, and I would respectfully again bring the subject to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. I enquired at the Indian Office, London, if the specimens of fibres sent Home had ever reached, but could not get any satisfactory reply. To the Reporter on Indian Products, Dr. Watson, they were unknown, nor could he trace them. The subject is therefore again well worthy of attention, the more so as the Manufacturers of Dundee are prepared to take any amount of coarse fibre stuffs, particularly the Sunns and Patsuns, so extensively grown in the North-West Provinces. To them, however, they are at present quite unknown. A fine field for enterprize, therefore, might thus be opened up.

From William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to G. J. Christian, Esq., Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.—(dated Saharunpore, the 16th December 1854.)

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th ultimo, with enclosures. The samples of Hemp, &c., have duly reached me, and, as requested by the Board of Revenue, I beg to offer a few remarks on the specimens from each of the Districts, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, and Benares.

No. 1, *Azimgurh, Sample of Sunn.*—The specimen is very irregular in fibre, some fibres being long and some short, and will thus, no doubt, be condemned by the Manufacturer in England ; it, however, may be usefully employed in coarse work, such as rope-making, &c., of it therefore I would recommend that a couple of bales of (10) ten maunds each be sent to England and to test its strength and value. Moreover in doing so details ought to be furnished as to the price of preparation and the amount that would remunerate the grower. The exportation price and other incidental charges per ton to Calcutta ought also to be mentioned, in order that the English Manufacturer may ascertain whether he could import it into Britain at a profit. The plant from whence this Sunn has been prepared is a species of Hibiscus H. Canabiners. In the upper part of the Doabs it is every where cultivated for household purposes for making ropes, twine, &c., but not sold on an extensive scale, there being but little demand for it. In sowing it Natives generally make it from the edgings of fields to gram crops. In the Saharunpore District the price is from £9-8 to £10-16 per ton, add to this carriage to Calcutta at Rupees 2 per maund = £5-8 ; shipping charges say £1 per ton ; freight to England £10,25,16, and 27 4 per ton. Were it cultivated on a more extensive scale, and were an improved mode of preparing it introduced, its price would no doubt be greatly diminished. I have given the Saharunpore rates, in order that they may be compared with those of Benares, &c. ; I have also sent a specimen in order that the Members of the Board may see that the Sunn of the upper portion of the Doab is equal to that of the Central Districts.

No. 2, *Patsun, Zillah Azimgurh.*—This specimen shews a good soft and long fibre, and of it a ton might with advantage be sent to England to test its qualities, provided that the cost of preparation is not great. The plant from which it has been prepared is also a species of Hibiscus. With the specimen details ought to be given shewing the price at which it could be landed at Calcutta ; and as so much depends on uniformity of fibre, a short statement ought also to be given shewing the manner in which it is prepared, in order that suggestions might be given and thus lead to an improved mode of preparation.

Nos. 3 *and* 4, *Benares District.*—The Sunn and Patsun of this District are similar to those of Azimgurh, and therefore well worthy of attention, and the remarks, that apply to the specimens of the one are also applicable to the other.

No. 5, *Mirzapore Sunn.*—The specimen from this District has been badly prepared, being mixed up with portions of the wood, but as the fibre is long and strong, it no doubt would, by careful preparation, become a highly useful fibre ; it is no doubt the produce of the Sunni or Crotalajuncea, which is cultivated, to some extent, in the North-Western Provinces, and from it coarse cloths, such as Tatputtee, Ropes, &c., are prepared. In the Saharunpore Bazar it sells from Rupees 2 to Rupees 2-8 per maund (the maund of Rupees 84.)

No. 15, *Hemp from Gungowlee Sunnee.*—This specimen is coarse, but still the fibre is long and strong, and would, if better prepared, be well fitted for coarse kind of work, such as rope-making, sail cloth, &c. A ton of this fibre might with advantage be forwarded to England to ascertain its value in the English market, as, as already stated, it is extensively cultivated.

No. 5. *Zillah Mirzapore.*—Badly prepared and not worthy of attention.

No. 6, *Sunn from Tuppeh Ooprudh of Huzoor Tuhseel, Mirzapore.*—Similar to No. 1, and therefore worthy of attention. Like No. 1, two bales ought to be sent to England to test its value.

No. 7, *Sunn of Talooka Majhwa, Zillah Mirzapore.*—A much harder fibre than No. 6, and has not received the same care in preparing. For coarse purposes it would still be a useful article if sufficiently low priced.

No. 8, *Sounpoor Sunn, Tehseeldaree Gysoo.*—The specimen is badly prepared and the fibre short and unfitted for exportation.

No. 9, *Sunn from the Tehseeldar of Jounpoor.*—Similar to No. 8.

No. 10, *Sunn from the Tehseeldaree of Murreeaho.*—Like No. 9.

No. 11, *Sunn 2nd quality, Tehseeldaree Murreeaho.*—Had the four last specimens been longer in the fibre, and had greater care been taken in preparing them, they would have produced a good and useful article for coarse purposes such as rope-making, &c.

No. 12, *Sunn from the Tehseeldaree of Nuglee.*—Fibre short and badly prepared, and therefore not worthy of attention.

No. 13, *Sunn from the Tehseeldaree of Kurrakut.*—Fibre short and indifferently prepared ; if proper care be taken a good and highly useful article for exportation might from it be procured

No. 14, *Patsun from Tehseeldaree of Nuglee.*—Fibre long and of considerable strength ; two bales of (10) ten maunds each might with advantage be sent to England to test its qualities.

No. 15, *Patsun, Tehseeldaree Jounpoor.*—Similar to the last, the fibre being of good length and strength. This, too, if it can be prepared sufficiently cheap, would be a good exportable article.

No. 16, *Patsun Tehseeldaree of Kurrakut.*—Like No. 14.

No. 17, *Patsun from Tehseeldaree of Gysoo.*—Similar to No. 14. The four last are good useful fibre.

No. 18, *Sunn of Shahgunj, Zillah Mirzapore.*—Price thirty seers per Rupee ; fibre very coarse and weak and badly prepared. This article would not pay the expense of carriage, and is therefore quite unfitted for the Home market.

No. 19, *Sunn of Pergunnah Gingrowlee, Zillah Mirzapore.*—Fibre well prepared, but the price is such as would prevent its being exported with profit, *viz.*, Rupees 20 per maund, or eight annas per seer, Rupees 540 per ton. To this is to be added the carriage, say Rupees 160, add minor charges. The article would, therefore, require to fetch in England from £75 to £80 to make it pay.

No. 20, *Stem of Bourh.*—A fibre yielding plant indigenous to Gingrowlee, Zillah Mirzapore. No. 19 is probably the fibre of this plant, which is undoubtedly not the Rheea of Assam, but an Asclepiadaceous plant belonging to the genus Maroderri, and probably the species named M-tenacissima, which abounds in the Rajmehal Hills, forming a magnificent creeper, the bark of which yields fibre of strong silken thread which is used in making bow strings by the Natives.. A good specimen of the plant in flower and fruit is much wanted by us, and also a few seeds. I would therefore solicit the favor of the Board to obtain them from Mr. Lawson for the use of the Garden, and at the same time to enable me to identify accurately the species. Of the Genus Marsdenia there are several more species valuable for yielding a similar fibre, and in the Deyrah Doon, and in the Lower Kumaon and Gurhwall Hills, there are several species belonging to an allied genus, Hoya, which also yields a very valuable fibre, which is much used in making fishing lines. If the fibre of the Bowra plant can be procured in any quantity two bales of from six to eight maunds each ought to be forwarded to England in order to test its value, and probably means might be adopted to decrease the price of preparation, and thus make it a marketable article.

I have mentioned plants of a similar nature met with in the Dhoons and lower Himalayas, which yield valuable fibres. In the Deyrah Doon, &c., we meet with the Hoya Viridefiora and Roylei, the former styled Mouri, which affords a fine white silky looking fibre, and which is much used in making fishing lines and nets, and which in strength is nearly equal to catgut. In the Kumaon Hills another species is known under the name of Markoola. The Maloo. another magnificent creeper, which occurs in vast abundance in the Dhoons and lower Himalayas, and is distinguished by Botanists as the Banhinia Vaplir or Racimosa, also affords a very strong, though coarse, fibre, and which is extensively used for ropemaking by the Hill people. This fibre is well worthy of attention, as it is met with in vast quantity. By Dr. Royle the Rheea has been prominently noticed in England, and, as requested by the Board, I have now the pleasure to forward a drawing of the plant which yield the fibre, being a species of nettle, the Urtica (Bochmaria) Tenacissima of Botanists, and though common in the lower Hills it is not used for any purpose, probably owing to the difficulty of preparing its fibre. In the Hills several allied species are much used in making ropes, &c., as the Ullah Urtica (Bochmaria) Cobata and the Tooseera or Urtica (Bochmaria) Salicifolia, all of which are well worthy of attention, as they everywhere abound.

From William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to G. J. Christian, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Agra,—(dated Saharunpore, the 8th January 1855.)

Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated 16th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit the following Report on the additional specimens of fibres sent for examination. To each of the specimen I have appended numbers of reference :—

No. 24, *Sunn from Shajehanpore.*—This specimen is badly prepared and the fibres very irregular and therefore unworthy of attention.

No. 25, *Sunn from Bijnore.*—Very dirty, but if properly prepared, well worthy of attention, as the fibres are long and strong. It is well fitted for the coarse kinds of work, as making ropes, &c.

No. 26, *Sunnee from Bijnore.*—A strong but coarse fibre, and badly cleaned ; much inferior to the specimens of Sunnee already noticed.

No. 27. *Sunnee from Ufzulgurh.*—Fibre well prepared, but irregular. Two or three bales of this Sunnee might, with much advantage, be forwarded to England to test its qualities.

No. 28, *Sunnee from Nijeebabad.*—A good fibre and well worthy of attention ; well fitted for the manufacture of coarse materials, as ropes and coarseat cloth or tat.

No. 29, *Sunn from the Tehseeldaree of Suleempoor.*—Very badly prepared and unworthy of attention.

No. 30, *Patsun from the Tehseeldaree of Suleempore.*—A good and fine silky fibre worthy of attention, similar to No. 27.

No. 31, *Guheerputtee from the Tehseel of Suheswun.*—This fibre is probably the produce of a species of Hibiscus. It is fine, soft and silky, and well worthy of attention. Two or three bales of it might, with advantage, be sent to England to ascertain its value.

No. 32, *Sunn from Tehseel of Gunnaur.*—Badly prepared, and therefore unworthy of notice.

No. 33. *Patsun from Tehseel of Gunnaur.*—Like No. 32, very badly prepared.

No. 34, *Fibre of the Aloe plant from Bijnour*—Many species of Aloe yield a good and useful fibre, which, if it could be prepared at a sufficiently low rate, might be used with advantage by the Manufacturer of a few bales ; might therefore be shipped to England in order to ascertain its value. The species met with in the North-Western Provinces best fitted for yielding fibre on the Agave Ooutala Americana and Vurpara.

No. 35, without label, but probably the produce of an Aloe, a strong and useful fibre.

No. 36, *Sunn from Tehseel of Budaon.*—Fibre badly prepared and unworthy of notice.

No. 37, *Patsun from the Tehseel of Suheswan.*—Fibre badly prepared, but capable of great improvement.

No. 39, *Oodwal.*—Probably a species of Sterculia, the bark of several species of which yields a strong and useful fibre. One species, T. Villosa, is known under the name of Khurdala, and its bark is known in the bazars of the North-Western Provinces under the name of Goodara, and is extensively used by Koomhars in making nets (Borah) to carry bricks, &c. The bark of the Dak (*Butea Frondasa*) and of the Baihul (Grewia Appositifolia) is also used for a similar purpose. It, like the Khurdala, is very strong, and might be used in making the coarser kinds of paper, &c.

No. 39*A*, *Rope made of Woodwal.*—Like No. 41.

No. 40, *Raindoo from Shajehanpore*—A Malvacious plant allied to the Hibiscus, many species of which have already been noticed as Sunn Patsun, &c., yield strong fibres.

No. 40 *A*, *Baindoo.*—Rope and fibre both very strong, but coarse, and might be usefully employed in making coarse materials.

No. 41.—Rope made from the Moodin, probably a creeper, allied to the Banhinia Racemosa, Muloo, which abounds in all the Doons at the foot of the Himalayas, as to an altitude of 4,000 feet.

No. 41, *A Bark of Muloo Banhinia Raecemosa.*—An excellent strong bark well fitted for making ropes, &c.; whether it would pay the expenses of exportation to England is doubtful. Were it to do so it might be usefully employed in making the coarse kind of papers, &c., two bales of it, therefore, might with advantage be forwarded to England to test its value.

No. 38, *Sunn from Tehseelee of Suheswan.*—Badly prepared and unfitted for anything but the coarsest kind of work.

Per Dak Banghy I again return the specimen of fibres received from the Board.

From WILLIAM JAMESON, ESQ., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—(dated Saharunpore, the 20th March 1855.)

SIR,—In continuation of my letters dated 16th December and 9th January last, I have the honor to transmit the following Report on the package of fibre stuffs received with your letters Nos. 36 and 37, dated 2nd ultimo, to my address.

No. 1, *Sunn from Hutta Pergunnah, Zillah Dumoh.*—This sample is very coarse and badly prepared. It is sold at fifteen seers per Rupee, and is the produce of the Hibiscus Cannabiva.

No. 2, *Amaree from Hutta Pergunnah, Zillah Dumoh.*—This sample has been better prepared and is therefore well worthy of attention, and, like the other specimens of Sunn already noticed, two or three bales of it might with advantage be sent to England to ascertain its value.

No. 3, *Sunnee from Pergunnah Dumoh, Zillah Dumoh.*—This is the produce of the Crotalarea Juncea, and in its characters coarse, dry, hard, and brittle, and like No. 1 unworthy of attention as an article of export.

No. 4. *Sunn named Amaree.*—Like No. 2, a fine well cleaned, soft, and silky fibre worthy of attention.

No. 5, *Sunn from Jaloun.*—Sample badly prepared and unworthy of notice.

No. 6, *Sunn from Jaloun.*—This fibre exhibits a good soft strong fibre well worthy of attention.

No. 7, *Patsum from Bijnour.*—The produce of Hibiscus, a good sample with long soft fibre, but still open to great improvement in the preparation, and inferior to many of the Patsuns already described.

No. 8, *Sunnee from Bijnour.*—The produce of Crotolarea Juncea sample badly prepared, being coarse, dry, hard, brittle, and week. The value of Hemp depends on its color and strength, as, if the former be bad, it has generally been caused by over-steeping, the fibre being tinged dark greyish brown by partial decomposition. Such kinds of Sunn or Hemp are quite unfitted for exportation.

No. 9, *Jubbulpore Hemp or Sunn, old.*—The produce of Crotalarea Teunifolea.

No. 10, *Jubbulpore Hemp or Sunn*, new.
,, 11, *Ditto ditto.*
,, 12, *Ditto ditto.*

The four last samples, though very coarse, will no doubt be found highly useful in coarse work, such as rope-making, &c., but they are much drier, harder, and thus weaker, than good samples of Russian Hemp, which when fresh is rather soft and oily.

No. 13, *from Nursingpore.*—Fibre prepared from the root of the Cheola (Casiarra Varica.) This fibre appears to be very weak and unworthy of attention.

No. 14, *from Nursingpore.*—Fibre prepared from the bark of the Mijun, which is the Nauclea Parviflora of Botanists, it is too weak to be useful in the arts.

No. 15, *from Nursingpore.*—Fibre prepared from the bark of the Mahol, which probably is the same as the Maloo of Kumaon and Gurhwal, and the produce of the Barihimia Racemosa, an immense creeper, which every where abounds in the forests at the base of the Himalays, and to an altitude of 4,000. This fibre is exceedingly coarse, but very strong, and much used in making Swing Bridges or Jhool as net within the Himalayas; when a Paharee wants a rope he generally has recourse to this plant. For making ropes, &c., therefore this fibre is well adapted; two or three bales of it, of from two or three hundred pounds each might with much advantage be sent to England to test its value.

No. 16, 17, *and* 18, *Fibre of Sunnee.*—Crotolarea Juncea.) If better prepared these samples would be considered good fibres.

No. 19, *from Nursingpore.*—Specimen of Aloe fibre and a rope made from a species of Aloe, a good but coarse and hard fibre.

No. 20, *Gondee Sunn.*—Grown in Talooqua Boaleea, Pergunnah Hurrah, Zillah Hoshungabad.

No. 21, *Gondee Sunn.*—Grown in Talooqua Tutwars, Pergunnah Nemawar, Zillah Hoshungabad.

No 22, *Gondee Sunn.*—Grown in Talooqua Rajore, Pergunnah Nemawar, Zillah Hoshungabad.

No. 23, *Dungeree Sunn.*—Grown in Talooqua Juladha, Pergunnah Hurdha, Zillah Hoshungabad.

No. 24, *Dungeree Sunn.*—Grown in Illaqua *Clarwah, Pergunnah Hurdwa,* Zillah Hoshungabad.

The last five specimens are all the produce of the Crotolarea Juncea and are good, useful, but coarse fibres, particularly No. 24, and only fitted for making cordage.

Having examined all the fibre stuffs submitted by the Board for examination and report, I shall now make some general observations in reference to the practicability of a supply being yielded by the North-Western Provinces fitted for the demand of the English market. That India is capable of doing so no one who has paid attention to its resources can for a moment doubt, provided that the Manufacturer is prepared to give a price sufficient to remunerate the grower. On this hinges the whole question, or in other words can fibrous stuffs be exported from the North-Western Provinces and laid down in England at a paying rate. We are not prepared to say so at present, as their value has never been tested in the Home markets. To do so now there is an excellent opportunity, as the War now raging may at any time deprive the Manufacturers of the means of working the Mills, and thus they are now ready and willing to try any new field from whence they can draw materials to supply their wants, and when it is considered that the importation of Hemp alone from Russia is upwards of 8,00,000, cwts. (in 1853 it was 1,06,396 cwts.), and of Flax 12,94,827 cwts., it shews how much Britain would lose by the entire cessation of this trade, and the thousands of workmen that would be beggared were exertions not made in India and elsewhere to meet the supply of fibrous stuffs. But to supply properly fibrous stuffs of the North-Western Provinces Government ought to appoint a qualified person or persons to superintend their packing and transmission, and who ought to examine minutely every bale before it is forwarded to Calcutta, as natives being quite indifferent to the kind of produce required, will not hesitate to mix good and bad together in order to increase the quantity, which, on being sent Home, would, no doubt, be condemned by the Manufacturer and thus the trade would be ruined before it had ever had a just or fair trial. To improve the Flax trade in Ireland great exertions have been made by the Royal Flax Society and during the last twelve years they have spent upwards of £15,000, six thousand pounds of which have been grants from Government in awarding prizes, furnishing Instructors to travel over the country and point out to the Farmers the best modes of preparing and sowing the lands, collecting and preparing the fibre, &c. If therefore such noble exertions have been carried on in Britain, where farming has reached a high standard, and where you have a highly intelligent, active, and energetic class of Farmers, how much more necessary must such a system of encouragement be in a country where you have to deal with poor, listless, and apathetic natives by whom new products or new systems of cultivation or preparation however valuable are considered innovations, and who must be led on step by step until their eyes are opened to the advantages to be gained. Such being the case without an Instructor and Inspector, an improvement in the cultivation and preparation of the fibrous stuffs met with in the North-Western Provinces is not to be looked for.

In St. Petersburgh there are numbers of individuals styled Brackars, whose duty it is to examine all the Hemp and Flax as it arrives from the interior prior to its being purchased by the brokers for the merchants, and on their reports of the quality the prices are fixed. Moreover, if an inferior article be sent from this country and if it be condemned, the cost of transmission will, in a measure, be lost. In Russia too an uniform system of packing is adopted, and in doing so too much attention cannot be paid. In the St. Petersburgh market three kinds of Hemp are generally met with—clean, out-shot, and half clean—and also occasionally a kind between the first two mentioned, styled Mesowtick. There is also a very superior article, the towy ends of which are pulled away, called cut Hemp, sometimes seen. In packing Hemp it is always made up into bundles firmly bound with Hemp bands, in round heads with a tie in the centre, such packages generally weigh about 10 lbs.; sometimes it is made up into single bundles with a band at the neck, or with two or three ties or into nine and six head bobbins, which generally have four bands to hold them together. These bands are made up of Hemp of the same quality as the article tied up, when it is made up into bundles; if it be clean Hemp, the weight is generally sixty poods, if out-shot fifty-five poods, and half clean fifty poods. These goods are brought down the canals in barks and boats, the former bringing from eighty to hundred tons, and the latter twenty-five to thirty-five tons from the interior, and are after two months in transit.

The dealers make an agreement in winter either for cash or with "hand money," being bound to quality term of delivery, &c. In summer the goods are open for inspection at the Wharves, and are then selected by the buyer or by his broker, and the balance paid for on delivery. For winter contracts the broker must furnish a stamped note both to the buyer and seller, as in cases of dispute no appeals to the Commercial Court can be made without these notes being produced. The broker receives half per cent. from each party on the bargain being concluded.

I have mentioned these particulars to the Board in order that they may see how the important trade of Hemp and Flax is carried on in Russia, and which might, with much advantage, be imitated in this country. For Government to do so on a large scale is not necessary, but to bring about a brisk and thriving trade the initiative must, I think, be done by them, and the remainder might then be left to the Mercantile community. Let a system similar to the Russian be introduced into this country, *viz.*, small advances, or "hand money" paid to natives and Inspectors appointed to give advise on cultivation and preparation, and I am confident that the North-Western Provinces would turn out any supply of good fibrous stuffs. But it must be first ascertained by the transmission of samples that the fibrous stuffs are fitted for the Home market, and that they can realize prices in England to admit of a small advance on the rates of sale now prevailing in India, and thus admit of better cultivation and more care in preparation, and thus the production of better fibres. But before this can be expected in a country where indolence, apathy, indifference, and want of zeal prevail, an Inspector or Inspectors as stated must be appointed.

To conclude we may briefly recapitulate some of the principal fibrous stuffs met with in the North-Western Provinces:—

1*st.*—Hemp or Bhang met with in the Himalayas, the producē of the Cannabis Sativa belonging to the order Cannabinaceai.

2*nd.*—The Hemp of the plains or Sunnee, the produce of the Crotolarea Juncea, &c., and the Sunn and Patsun, the produce, of Hibiscus, the former belonging to the order Liguminosae, and the latter to Malvaceae. In the latter order we have also many plants belonging to the genus Sida yielding very fine fibres.

3*rd.*—Fibrous stuffs obtained from various other plants, which may again be divided into those obtained from the nettle fibre (Urticuceae), of which the most important plant in India is the Rheza of Assam, and which is nearly allied, if not identical, with the Poee of the Himalayas, from which a fibre similar to that which produces the grass cloth of China is obtained. Two other species which abound in Kumaon and Gurhwal, belonging to the same genus (Boehmaria), furnish strong and useful fibres, *viz.*, the B. Sulicifolia and B. Lobata, the Toolsearee and Ulla of the natives, by whom they are much used in rope-making for domestic purposes, but not for exportation.

Next to the Urticaceae rank the plants belonging to the family Sterculiceae, which includes the Oodial (Sterculia Villosa) and other species of the genus Starculea, also the Patsun or Hilicteris Isora, a plant which yields a good and useful fibre.

The family Asclepiadinceae also yields many useful plants, particularly the Morkoola (Marsdenia Roylie) and the Jeetee or Marsdenia Tenacissinva, the Asclepias Tenacessima of Roxburgh, whose barks yield, as already noticed, fibres almost as strong as catgut, and which are extensively used in making fishing lines and nets. These fibres do not rot though kept in water for a length of time.

The order of Leguminasae also affords many important fibre-yielding species, amongst which we may notice Sunnee Crolotana Juncea, the Mulloo (Banhinia Racemosa), the Dak (Butea Frowdosa); and lastly, many species belonging to the genus Agave of the order Ama. Ryllidaceae yield fibres which might be usefully employed in the arts provided they can be imported into Britain at a sufficiently low rate. Here, too, we might notice the species belonging to the genus Dapline of the order Theejmelaecae, which abound in the Himalayas from Chumba to the Koola in Kumaon and in Nepal at altitudes of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and which are extensively used in paper-making, and which, though coarse, is not liable to be destroyed by the Lepisma, a small apterous insect, vulgarly styled the "Fish insect" which is highly destructive to Office Records written on sized paper made in India from rags or Sunn.

The list might be greatly extended, but we have mentioned sufficient to shew the richness of the Flora of the North-Western Provinces in fibre stuffs.

We have altogether omitted noticing the Jute of Bengal procured from species of Corchoras belonging to the order Teliaceae, and which forms an important article of exportation as they are rare in the North-Western Provinces.

To sum up briefly we may state that the Hemp or Bhang of the Himalayas will no doubt be found equal to the best Russian, and when it becomes well known will command as good a price in the Home market. That the Hemp of the plains or Sunnee and the Sunn Patsun will, when properly prepared, be found fitted for the coarse kind of work, as cordage, ropes, &c., and all the other fibres noticed will also be found more or less useful, but their value can only be ascertained by sending good large samples to the English market to have them tested.

As requested I return the specimens and the Reports of the different Officers regarding them.

From WILLIAM JAMESON, ESQ., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—(dated Saharunpore, the 6th April 1855.)

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of 20th ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows on the additional fibres received:—

No. 1 *from the Naib Tehseeldaree Deoree.*—This specimen presents a very long, strong, but coarse fibre, and only fitted for the coarsest work, such as rope-making, &c. It is priced at twenty-five seers per Rupee, and is the produce of a species of Crotolaria or Sunnee.

No. 2, *Naib Tehseeldaree Malthone*, 1*st sort.*—This is a coarse badly prepared fibre, a third of it consisting of woody matter, and quite unfitted for exportation as the price realized would not pay its carriage. It is sold at thirty-two and a half seers per Rupee.

No. 3, *Tehseeldaree Malthone, 2nd sort.*—This sample is coarse than No. 2, and therefore quite unworthy of attention, being badly prepared, weak, and bad colored. It sells at one maund per Rupee, and is only fitted for local consumption.

No. 4, *Tehseeldaree Reblee.*—Like the last, this is a dirty, badly prepared fibre and valued at one maund per Rupee. It is quite unworthy of attention as an article of exportation.

No. 5 *Tehseeldaree Benaika, 1st sort.*—This presents a long but badly prepared fibre, a third or more consisting a woody matter; it is like No. 4 useless as an article of exportation. It sells at Rupees 1-4 per maund.

No. 6, *Tehseeldaree Benaika, 2nd sort.*—This is worse than the last, and sells at Rupees 1-2 per maund.

No. 7, *Tehseeldaree Saugor.*—This is a long, coarse, but strong fibre, which might be usefully employed in rope-making, cordage, &c. It sells thirty seers per Rupee.

No. 8, *Tehseeldaree Khoorye.*—A badly prepared fibre, but of tolerable length and strength. If more attention be paid to the preparation it might turn out a good and useful fibre. All the abovementioned fibres are the produce of species of Crotolaria, and all admit of vast improvements in preparing them before they could be fitted for exportation. The selling price of the Khoorye Sunnee is twenty seers per Rupee.

No. 9, *Tehseeldaree Khoorye.*—This sample appears to be the produce of a species of Sunnee or Hibiscus and is much inferior both in length and strength and color to many of the Sunns already noticed, caused by the careless manner in which it has been prepared. Was more care bestowed on it, it might turn out a good and useful fibre.

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The sale of Lots 1 and 2 will take place on Wednesday the 9th day of April, and the sale of Lots 3 and 4 on Thursday the 10th day of April instant. The sale to commence each day at 3 P. M.

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Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Garden ground, hereditaments and premises situate in Girgaum near Chowpatty, and containing by admeasurement 5043 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Chowpatty new Road leading down to the sea side, and on the West partly by the premises of Mahomed Ally Rogay and partly by the Lot. 2, on the North by the road or passage called Goven, and on the South by the Sea shore, which said piece of land or ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2, 90, and 104 together with the Messuage or Tenement on the said piece of Land being erected and built and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15.

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LOT 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land being an Oart of one Wheel called or known by the name of Churnee, situate near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and thirty square yards be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under No. 32 and 36 and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Lot No. 2, on the West partly by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, and partly by the Lot No. 4, on the North by Public foot passage called Goven, and on the South by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

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The plans of the respective lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull & Keir No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the office of the Auctioneers.

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60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

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7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

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Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Wareshousemen.

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—April 9, 1862.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO MARCH 12.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

GALLE, 9*th April*.

Arrived, steamer *Nemesis* from Suez twenty-third and Aden thirtieth March.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 12th March:—

It is reported that the Confederates have evacuated Nashville, and that the Confederate generals are making preparations for a general engagement.

The recent important victories of the Federalists appear to have nearly crushed the cause of secession in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Prussian Government has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a hostile majority of twenty on the Budget. The Ministry have resigned. The King has refused to accept the resignation, and has dissolved the Chambers.

The Emperor of the French has withdrawn the bill conferring the pension on General Montauban, and averted a conflict with the Corps Legislatif; another Bill of a more general character has been substituted.

The Honorable W. A. Morehead has been appointed a member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

A Motion in the House of Commons for the production of Paper on the Blockade of the Confederate Ports of America has been negatived without a division.

The departure of the present mail was postponed until the 12th of March, in consequence of an accident to the *Ceylon*.

The Court has removed to Windsor.

The House of Commons has agreed to a motion brought forward by Mr. A. Gills to the effect, that Colonies exercising the right of self-government should undertake the chief responsibility of providing for their own security.

Austria, Bavaria and the other German powers who combined in a protest against the Federal policy of Prussia have reiterated in a second note their adherence to their views.

Extraordinary Military preparations are going forward at Berlin, and producing much excitement among the people.

A severe gale has occasioned many casualties in English and Irish Channels.

Serious opposition is making in Russia against the Emancipation of the Serfs. Thirteen local Judges are to be tried for refusing to carry out the edict.

Obituary.—In H. M.'s Indian Army—Captain V. F. Kennett, Retired List Bombay Army. Miscellaneous—Mr. Duncan Dunbar; Professor Barlow; General Sir James Douglas; Admiral Carzon.

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COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta letters February third.

Consols ninety three and three eighths.

Enfaced Fives 102 and one quarter.

Bank discount unvaried.

Bar Silver sixty one pence three eighths;

Bullion in Bank fifteen millions six hundred thousand.

Reserve of Notes nine millions.

Specie for Calcutta forty-two ; other places seventy-seven thousand.

Indigo, small sales ; Curpah easier.

Sugar moderately active.

Rice, fine white, wanted ; cargo very dull, also soft grain.

Saltpetre recovered one shilling, large sales apart afloat, thirty eight.

Linseed one shilling, closing very brisk.

Rape worth sixty six and six pence.

Silk good trade, firmer prices.

Corahs only twenty thousand sold, mostly six pence lower.

Jute fair demand at ten shillings decline.

Hides quiet.

Lacdye little doing.

Shellac declined five shillings, moderate sales.

Safflower same demand for common.

Castor unaltered.

Cutch more quiet, best sustained.

Wheat dull.

Cotton small sales three-eighths lower, closing steadier.

Yarn declined one farthing.

Shirtings stagnant trade, declining price.

Arrivals—*Indiana, Indian Empire, City of Madras, Smith, Sir John Lawrence.*

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